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House Hits Contract Fees; London Post for Phillips; 'El' Audit Denied Buckley

The World's Day—July 21, 1942

Washington: House Bill Bars Contract Fees

In a move to eliminate the payment of fees and commissions to private individuals for successful negotiation of Government contracts, the House passed a bill making the practice illegal and providing a maximum sentence of a $5,000 fine and five years in the Federal penitentiary. [Financial Page.]

Proposals for a fleet of giant cargo carrying air transports were made by New Orleans and Portland, Ore., shipbuilders as the War Department announced extension of its air services to every part of the world where United States troops are located. [Page 1.]

A compromise on the controversy over funds for the Office of Price Administration was accepted by the House which voted $120,000,000 to the OPA. The Senate concurred, completing Congressional action. [Financial Page.]

One of the eight Nazis on trial before a military commission accused as saboteurs took the stand as the defense started presentation of its case after the commission spent most of the forenoon hearing arguments upon motions by the defense.

An inquiry into circumstances surrounding cancellation of a contract awarded the Higgins Shipbuilding Corporation of New Orleans to build 200 ships was ordered by the House Merchant Marine Committee, which appointed a special subcommittee.

Europe: Phillips in London as American Aid

William Phillips, former United States Ambassador to Italy, arrived at the U. S. Embassy in London to direct the Office of Strategic Services, which supplies information to the United States joint chiefs of staff.

A Gestapo order based on a military decree forbade Jews in Occupied France to enter department stores except between 3 and 4 p. m., it was announced in Vichy.

King Leopold of the Belgians is father of a son—Alexander Emmanuel Henry Albert Maria Leopold—born July 18.

A Labor victory was recorded in the Sperrymoor division of Durham, England, when Laborite James Dickson Murray was elected to Parliament without opposition.

Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar conferred with German Minister to Portugal who was scheduled to leave for Berlin.

Japanese and Thai nationals from the Western Hemisphere arrived at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, aboard the chartered Swedish liner Gripsholm which is exchanging them for nationals of the American continents.

Four Frenchmen, a Belgian and a Pole were executed last week by German firing squads in Belgium, three of them for killing a German soldier, according to Vichy dispatches.

Bay State: Audit of 'El' Books Denied Buckley

The Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley may not audit the books of the Boston Elevated Railway. [Page 2.]

"Black light's" progress and new military use was described to annual convention of American Optical Society at M. I. T. [Page 2.]

Twenty-eight Massachusetts Waacs started training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. [Page 4.]

United States membership in a postwar League of Nations is more important than the precise form of the League, speakers at a Harvard conference agreed. [Page 5.]

National: Petrillo Backs Recorded Music Probe

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, said at New York he would welcome an impartial investigation of his action to prevent use of "amateur and recorded music on radio networks." [Page 9.]

The 800 young women enrolled at the officers' training school for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps started their second day at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, under Army procedure. [Woman's Page.]

Americas: Lend-Lease Arms Reach Uruguay

Uruguay received a lend-lease shipment of war material, including six Sikorsky hydroplanes, four Curtiss fighters, 24 armored motorcycles, and a quantity of machine guns, bombs, and parachutes for the Uruguayan Army.

To transport coal and oil to Uruguay, the Government in Montevideo turned over to the National Fuel Administration the former German freighter Tacoma, 8,000 tons. The Tacoma was supply ship to the scuttled Graf Spee.

In Argentina, Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú said after being questioned in Congress that the Government does not expect to change its policy of "prudent neutrality."

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Civilian Defense Shake-Up In Bay State Is Under Way

Shake-up of civilian defense methods and personnel in Massachusetts was under way behind the scenes today following the attack issued by three Boston chief air raid wardens on their superiors charging "inexcusable stumbling efforts" and demanding "intelligent, non-political, administrative guidance."

As repercussions of last week's daylight air raid drill continued to shake defense committees in spite of the picture of official harmony carefully painted by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the following points were uncovered:

1. The State Committee is apparently winning its battle to force reorganization of the Boston City Committee. Establishment of a master control center and appointment of a Chief Air Raid Warden are apparently in prospect.

2. Wardens are up in arms over what they call "unthinking statements and brazen innuendoes" included in official declarations that they are not sufficiently trained. Courses of instruction included "stale jokes from the Arkansas Traveler" and "third rate movies," three Chief Wardens charged in describing themselves as authorized spokesmen for 20,000 Boston coworkers.

3. Nevertheless, programs of constant training for wardens throughout the Metropolitan Boston area are being outlined.

4. Headquarters for Metropolitan Boston defense, Region V of the State Committee, will soon appoint a liaison officer to be known as Director of a Planning and Technical Department. He will have behind him power of the State Committee to "organize, direct, and control" local committees.

5. Meanwhile, extension of the dimout belt at least 40 and perhaps 50 miles inland from the Massachusetts coast was known to be in prospect, together with drastic tightening of dimout regulations everywhere in the area.

This morning, Mr. Farley joined Michael T. Kelliher, Director of Region V, and John J. Walsh,

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RAIN · COOLER · COLD · WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Sorry, No Gas, Signs Say, But Jam Keeps On

Last day before stricter rationing finds little gas to be had—Seekers cause traffic tieups.

Motorists' hunt for gasoline was resumed today with extreme vigor as Massachusetts car owners sought to fill their tanks before the so-called "fool-proof" coupon rationing system starts at 12:01 a. m. tomorrow.

Today is the last day for purchase of gasoline upon presentation of the emergency ration cards. Tomorrow these cards, regardless of the remaining units on them, will be invalid. Only by presenting the new coupons will motorists be allowed gasoline tomorrow and thereafter.

So tremendous is the rush, particularly at stations in outlying parts of Boston, that Boston Police headquarters received hurry calls for officers to clear traffic jams.

Many Traffic Jams

Immediately officers were rushed to various districts, where cars were lined up, in some cases, for blocks.

The rapidity with which motorists are buying up gasoline supplies throughout metropolitan areas makes it apparent that most stations will have little gasoline on hand for the first day or two of the new permanent rationing system.

On the other hand, car owners successful in filling their tanks today will have between 15 and 20 gallons on hand—depending upon the capacity of their car tanks—to start the new system. And many motorists will have much more gasoline, for hundreds obtained additional supplies in safety cans.

Safety Cans at Premium

So great was the demand for such cans that one garage man reported that if he had any containers on hand he could sell them for $5 each—but none was available.

Hundreds of stations, meanwhile, are out of gasoline and will receive no more supplies until after the new rationing system gets under way.

At the same time, dealers are preparing to register tomorrow at local rationing boards to obtain gasoline sufficient to fill their storage tanks. The dealers must file sworn statements as to the amount of gasoline they have on hand as of 12:01 a. m. tomorrow.

Dealers Get Gas for Coupons

Local boards will issue to each dealer a certificate and inventory coupons sufficient for him to fill his tanks. Thereafter, each

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Hundreds of Dutch Residents Pay Tribute to Queen in Boston

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, a monarch without a kingdom, today heard once more the cheers of her people, as hundreds of Dutch residents of Boston crowded the Netherlands Rooms of the Seamen's Club on Batterymarch Street to pay tribute to the royal visitor whose 70,000,000 subjects are now living in want and distress under the pressure of German and Japanese domination.

Speaking to the throng which had gathered to do her honor, the Queen reminded them of the plight of their "oppressed countrymen." "Their misery is great," she said, "and their wants are manifold, but in spite of all this, in spite of their moral and material suffering, in spite of the tests through which they have to go, I am able to tell you of both their magnificent passive and active resistance to the barbarian enemy, of their courage and persistence and of their indomitable will be to free. . . .

"I have crossed the ocean with the great task of telling all whom I meet in this part of the world of the greatness of our people in spite of all their trials."

Spoke in Dutch

The Queen, who spoke in Dutch, concluded with the words, "Long live our Empire and Fatherland," which precipitated a burst of cheers and shouts of "Long Live the Queen!" followed by cheering and the singing of the national anthem, "Wilhelmus."

Her Majesty arrived at the Club at ten o'clock this morning to begin a strenuous day of official visits about the city which included a trip to the Charlestown Navy Yard, lunch at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, and a visit to Harvard University in the afternoon.

The Queen was simply dressed in the same costume in which she arrived in Boston yesterday after a stop at Fort Devens on her way from her summer home in Lee, Mass.

A thin white redingote covered her blue and white print dress. She carried a navy blue purse in her white-gloved hands. Her hat was the broad-brimmed white straw in which she has been pictured many times since her arrival in the Berkshires to spend the summer with her daughter, Princess Juliana, and her two granddaughters. She wore thick brown stockings and flat-heeled brown shoes.

At the Seamen's Club today the Queen obviously felt more at home than on yesterday's formal visit to the Army cantonment. She was

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German Troops Converge on Rostov; Russians Retake Bridges at Voronezh; U. S. to Expand Global Air Transport

An unspecified but increasing number of air-cargo ships are already in making.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—The United States is in the process of radically expanding its air-borne transportation of soldiers and supplies to every theater of the war, it became known today.

An unspecified but increasing number of huge air-cargo ships are already in production and the War Department is organizing what is literally a global air-transportation system.

The extent to which the Government is already turning toward the airplane as a means of defeating the submarine and speeding the deliveries of arms to the most distant battlefronts suggests that the unorthodox proposal of Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, that a major group of shipyards be converted to the immediate manufacture of 70-ton air transports may fall on unexpectedly fertile soil.

Endorsed by Martin

It was evident today that the Kaiser project, supported by Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder and endorsed by Glenn L. Martin, designer of the new Mars air vessel, will reach President Roosevelt personally for an early decision and it is suggestive that in the meantime no lesser Federal official is casually turning it down.

The proposition that at least nine shipyards help put the giant Martin flying boat into mass production—instead of building ships to be sunk—was cold-shouldered by some who would not, however, permit their names to be used. They spoke of the difficulties of doing it and emphasized how new allocations and priorities of raw materials would have to be worked out affecting the whole rate of aircraft production already in effect, but no one suggested that these complications were in any way insuperable.

The significant fact seems to be that top officials of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission are keeping mum prior to the full presentation of the matter to the White House. This is better than hurried approval or premature objections. It suggests open-minded consideration and an early decision.

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Associated Press

The General Shows Where

For a visitor to his London headquarters, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in command of United States Army forces in the European war theater, illustrates a point with one of the maps covering the office walls.

U. S., Britain Weigh Continent Attack; London Plans Full Postwar World Role

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—United States and British staff officers are seeking some means of aiding Russia through a limited diversion on the continent in second front conferences which will continue for some time, it was reliably reported today.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who initiated the second front talks in Washington in December, 1941, and continued them there during his June visit again, met with high British and American officers.

The chief problem before the group is to frame measures for immediate aid to the Soviet armies if the present grave situation in South Russia further deteriorates, said a reliable informant whose identity it was not permitted to disclose.

Since a large scale invasion seems to be unlikely this summer, it is possible the strategists are mapping a limited diversion such as a small scale incursion at a point which would draw German forces from Russia and at the same time safeguard communications with Russia.

There has been much emphasis among British and American military men on the need of maintaining the northern supply routes to the Soviet Union.

"Russia needs materials, not men," one high-ranking British officer said.

The problem of securing communications with Russia grows in importance as Russia faces the winter with much of its wheat lands lost to the enemy and means of distribution devoted to war purposes.

British economic experts have predicted that the United States and Great Britain may have to increase rationing to send Russia supplies.

With these considerations before them, United Nations strategists might choose a limited landing in an area such as Northern Norway where the Army would be able to strike at U-boat bases and airfields imperilling Russian-bound convoys.

Many informed sources view the discouraging comment on a second front as a smoke screen veiling the real intention of the British-American High Command.

There are many indications that the main problems of a second front are being courageously tackled by the British and American service staffs in the conversations now proceeding.

Churchill Takes Part In New Front Plans

By the Associated Press

New York, July 21

Prime Minister Winston Churchill took part officially for the first time yesterday in Anglo-American discussions of a second front in Europe, the New York Herald-Tribune reported today from London in a copyrighted story.

"Churchill is said to have conferred over the week end with American officials vitally concerned with the second front question," the paper said.

"But today was said to be the first time he had sat in on the general meetings now in progress among high-ranking American and British military leaders and other officials of the two countries."

William C. Bullitt, special representative of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, was understood to have participated, the paper said.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—The British Government is showing increasing readiness to pledge itself to practical measures of Anglo-American co-operation to re-establish stability and security in the postwar world.

There are indications that the foreign office and other British Government departments concerned are working on preliminary draft proposals designed to open the way for concrete steps in this direction. These projects which have not yet taken specific shape are understood to refer particularly to joint economic, financial and commercial measures implied in the recent lend-lease agreement pledging Anglo-American co-operation in breaking down barriers to international commerce.

An important sign of this new trend here was the speech last week end by Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, a member of Parliament and the Department of Overseas Trade. Replying to a statement made in the United States recently by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, on the theme of what Americans want in return for their lend-lease aid, Mr. Johnstone declared:

Accord With Acheson

"We for our part want just what Mr. Acheson wants—security against war, security against unemployment and undeserved misfortune, a chance for every citizen to earn his or her proper place in the community, and the freest cultivation and consumption of the earth's abundance. But none of these can be secured by nations acting in isolation any more than they can be secured by cities or counties acting in isolation."

Recalling that the British Government has formally recognized that a natural consequence of the lend-lease program is the obligation to reduce barriers to international trade, Mr. Johnstone then declared: "But we will go further than that. There is no scheme for maintenance of international peace and financial stability in the postwar world so bold or far-reaching that we are not prepared to consider it with the utmost good will, or where an agreement can be reached, we are not prepared to take our full share of responsibility, heavy though it may be.

Advance Assurance

This is seen here as a significant hint by the British Government, pledging it in advance to take its full share of responsibilities in any bold far-reaching plan for maintenance of peace and financial stability after the war. Furthermore, reference to financial stability does not imply determination to maintain the status quo.

On the contrary, Mr. Johnstone emphasized that "political and economic stability, although they are necessary foundations for developments which Mr. Acheson and we alike desire, are not by themselves enough.

"There must be more than stability," said Mr. Johnstone, "there must be progress and expansion. Not unregulated expansion followed by a recession of unemployment and misery of years between wars, but expansion that is planned to make the fullest use both of natural resources and labor in steady world-wide progression; expansion that will give vast masses of people in less developed countries of the world a higher standard of consumption, that will ensure growing markets

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An Exiled Queen Reigns Again

By a Staff Photographer

Netherlands Ruler at Seamen's Club, Boston

Queen Wilhelmina, her entourage, and hosts inspect the Netherlands Room and greet some 300 Dutch officials and Americans of Dutch ancestry.

Nazis Near Rostov:

City in Flames, High Command Says

In addition to its claim that Rostov, gateway to the Caucasus, was in flames and under a converging attack from the north and east, the German High Command reported that the City's Don River bridges had been destroyed.

The attack from the east would imply that German forces which have been driving down from the Voroshilovgrad region on the north had reached the area east of Rostov.

The City lies athwart the Don, mainly on the west bank, in the delta country about 25 miles from the Gulf of Taganrog. It was there that the German drive was stopped and thrown into reverse last winter after the Nazis had broken into the City.

German troops, according to Berlin, had made a rapid advance of 50 miles farther east in the di-

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Nazi Command states Rostov is in flames—Allied bombers blast Axis in Egypt.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Germans say Rostov is in flames.

Whether the flames were produced by German artillery fire or by air raids is not specified. In view of the German admission, however, that their advance had been stalled for two or three days by heavy rains and "bottomless" roads, one must assume that, while the Nazis once more are converging on this gateway to the Caucasus, the fires were lighted by bombers.

Events of the past few days have made it clear that Marshal Timoshenko, having withdrawn from Voroshilovgrad, the Donets industrial center 100 miles north of Rostov, merely was organizing a delaying rearguard action, until he was ready with a defense line roughly following the Don to the bend in the Volga.

The state of the roads appears to have held back Gen. Paul von Kleist's motorized columns, allowing the Russian retreat to be effected in good order. The converging Germans—one army pushing southeast from Voroshilovgrad, the other south from Millerovo—presumably are somewhere around 75 miles from Rostov itself. According to the Russians, the Germans have assembled, behind their advance forces, large numbers of infantry 50 or 60 miles farther north, to throw into the battle once the mechanized advance units have cleared the way.

The present state of the battle would indicate that the Germans are throwing all their manpower and crack divisions into the southern move against Rostov and their eastern move against Stalingrad—where they say they have advanced 50 miles overnight—leaving the more northern sections of the front, around Voronezh to hold as best they can. According to Russian advices, Axis forces around Voronezh—made up of Hungarians and Rumanians, as well as Germans—are trying to entrench themselves for a prolonged stand.

In this section, the Russians are making the most of the situation, retaking the Don bridges and regaining bridgeheads on the western bank. Whether they can break through the defenses, that the Germans know so well how to prepare, is not so certain.

Meanwhile the Russian Air Force is making things difficult for the Germans, as is the Anglo-American Air Force in Egypt, where, in raids on Axis airfields at El Daba and Fuka, they reported destroying 50 Axis planes on the ground, as well as destroying a number of barges bringing supplies to Marshal Rommel.

Advanced Uses of 'Black' Light Described Before American Optical Society

War Instruments to Benefit From 'Black Light' Progress

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The latest advance in the use of "black light" was disclosed here today to the American Optical Society.

This new extension of ability to see in the dark will make the invention available for instrument reading without light in all Army trucks and in the older airplanes still in service.

All the new warplanes are equipped, and the gadget may now go into tanks, radios and pilot houses of coastwise ships, it was said.

The newest things in the practical use of invisible light rays were reported to the optical society at its annual convention at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by E. W. Beggs. Mr. Beggs, who is a veteran in this field, is a widely known lighting engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

"Black light consists of rays of light of wave length so short that they are invisible to the eye," said Mr. Beggs in an interview. "These are called near ultra-violet rays. They become visible when thrown on a surface coated with fluorescent pigment. The surface glows in the dark when activated by invisible black light.

"Ten years ago black light was first employed in airplanes, and now promises to help us win this war.

"There is much that happens at night in the war. Men are doing things at night which require rather elaborate machinery. They have to read precise instruments and operate without losing their night vision.

"The eye gets used to the darkness, and the least flash of ordinary light will destroy for some minute's the eye's adaptation to the night.

"Every American warplane is now equipped with black light. We are making a little three-watt electric bulb that can be attached to an airplane battery. The bulb throws a blue light so faint you would hardly know any energy was coming out of it.

"The slight blue glow which you see is of no importance, however. The real business of the bulb is to throw out the invisible ultra-violet rays. These light up the numbers on the instruments. The numbers are coated with fluorescent pigment and they then stand out against a black background.

"We have been putting black light into planes since 1932. But at first it was not very practical, and actually has not gone big until the last two years.

"Several years ago we found a way to produce ultra-violet rays efficiently. The results as I have measured them are a hundred times better than when we first tried them in airplanes 10 years ago. This really makes them practical.

"We then got efficient black light down to where it could be used on electrical apparatus of 24 volts. During the past month or two by working hard because of the war we have now gotten it down to 12 volts. That opens up its use to much war equipment."

Papers Filed For Brandon As Governor

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP) — Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts reiterated today that he is not a candidate for re-election and that he would seek the Democratic nomination for United States Senate. He said he had no intention of filing for both offices.

Candidates for State and Federal offices today were rushing to beat the 5 p. m. deadline for filing their nomination papers with local registrars of voters for certification.

But the exact lineup of candidates for the more important state and national elective posts will not actually be known until July 28, at 5 p. m., deadline for filing of certified nomination papers at the office of the Secretary of State, State House.

Indicative of this situation is the filing by Michael J. Ward, member of the Boston School Committee, of Democratic nomination papers for Governor on behalf of Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney. Mr. Brandon stated that he has another week in which to signify definitely his intentions. To be valid upon filing at the Secretary of State's office at least one of the nomination papers must be signed by Mr. Brandon to denote his acceptance of the nomination.

Mr. Ward filed the Brandon nomination papers at the Boston City Hall.

At the State House several Congressional candidates filed certified nomination papers. Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) and Representative Charles R. Clason (R) filed papers for renomination as Representatives in Congress.

In addition, William S. Howe of Somerville filed papers for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the 8th Congressional District, Charles H. Dillworth of Boston and William A. Carey of Boston for the Democratic Representative in Congress nomination from the 10th District, while William J. Galvin, former President of the Boston City Council, submitted his papers for the Democratic Congressional nomination from the 11th District.

By a Staff Photographer; Hynes

Queen Wilhelmina at Fort Devens and Boston

Upper—The Queen as she reviewed U. S. Army troops at Fort Devens yesterday. Lower—The Queen at last night's dinner tendered by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who is seen seated with her. Mrs. Saltonstall is on the right.

Dutch Residents Pay Tribute to Queen

Continued from Page 1

cheered by crowds of bystanders as she entered and left the Club, and on both occasion stopped to smile and wave to those high above her head who were leaning from the windows of tall buildings which lined the street.

To nearly 300 members of Boston's Dutch colony who were presented to her Majesty in the Dutch Room, it was a day of days. Many were "so flabbergasted" they could scarcely recall the details of their meeting with her Majesty. All were impressed with her graciousness and especially with the fact that she appeared to know about the activities of many who were presented to her and made appropriate inquiries concerning their work.

She was greeted as "Majesty" by all those who were introduced by her official host, Theodore K. Hebert, Acting Consul of the Netherlands in Boston. Mr. Hebert presented the members of the Committee of Free Netherlands on the Seas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Langendoen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kroffchel, Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Vleeke, and Mr. H. Leek.

It was reported that her Majesty was delighted with the Dutch quarters in the Club, asked many questions about it and its membership.

She was received first by A. H. de Goede, President of Free Netherlands on the Seas, by Bishop Heron, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, who is also Superintendent of the city mission of which the Seamen's Club is a branch, and by Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Pearson, Director of the Seamen's Club and his wife.

The royal motor convoy was heavily guarded today as yesterday by a cordon of Secret Police, State Police and other officials. Arriving at the Navy Yard, Her Majecty was greeted inside the main gate by Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, commandant of the First Naval District, and by Capt. Ronan C. Grady, Captain of the Yard, and other high ranking Navy officers.

As the Queen entered the Yard, the Dutch colors were broken out among the ancient spars and rigging of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, which is moored there beside the modern men of war. She was then taken on a motor tour of the Yard, during which she was shown the vast construction and repair work in process there.

At Harvard University this afternoon, the Queen was met by Dr. David M. Little, Secretary to the University, and by Prof. Paul H. Buck, Dean, who escorted her to the office of Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, Dean Buck officiating in the absence of Dr. Conant.

A small reception was given in honor of the royal guest, attended by Dean Arthur B. Lamb; Dean Harald M. Westergaard; Dean A. Chester Hanford; and Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Director of the Harvard Summer School.

Three Harvard faculty members of Dutch descent were warmly greeted by the Queen. They were Prof. J. A. C. Fagginger Auer; Dr. Bart J. Bok, and Prof. J. Anton de Haas.

Among those travelling with the Queen in the official party today were Ambassador and Mrs. Alexander Loudon from Washington; Elink Schuurman, Netherlands Consul General in New York; Rear Admiral J. E. Meijer Ranneft, Naval Attache; Maj. Gen. L. H. van Oyen, aide to Her Majesty; Baroness Ethel Vanboetzelaer, lady in waiting; Jonkeer George Vantels van Tets van Goudriaan, secretary.

Civilian Defense Tackles Task Of Getting ARP Force on Job

Civilian defense officials are wrestling with one of the most critical problems yet unsolved in the process of safeguarding American cities from air attack—the problem of how to get wardens on duty before the first bomb falls, it was learned today.

Extensive tests conducted over a period of months have indicated that there is danger the telephone system of ARP mobilization might prove inadequate in the event of an actual raid, heretofore confidential reports to high Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety officials indicate.

Appeal has been made to the Army to relax its rule that the yellow (alert) and blue (warning) signals are confidential, in order to permit wardens, first-aid workers, and other ARP personnel to be summoned to their posts by a blast of the sirens, it was disclosed.

Civilian defense officials, feeling the warning signals are rarely confidential in actual practice, want to sound the sirens on the blue—the time when approaching planes are positively identified as unfriendly.

Raymond C. Baker, Deputy Director of the Protection Division of the State Committee, disclosed that the suggested method will be tried, with the Army's permission, during forthcoming surprise air-raid tests in a number of communities including Fitchburg, Taunton, and Brockton.

A series of one long and two short blasts on the siren will be the mobilization call, he said, adding that the new system will be tried in Boston if it proves successful in smaller communities.

Tests conducted during blackout drills and daylight air-raid rehearsals have indicated that when genuinely surprised, local civilian defense committees cannot mobilize their rescue workers in fewer than 25 minutes, and oftener it takes 45 to 50. The average is understood to be in the neighborhood of 40 minutes.

In the most recent daylight test, which was a surprise except in some sections of Boston proper, the 41 cities and towns of Metropolitan Boston were less than 50 per cent mobilized in the 30 minutes given them for the purpose. Other factors than time entered in, but time was vitally important.

Seriousness of the problem is underlined by the fact that the Army has told the ARP organization it may not have more than 30, and perhaps only 20 minutes from the first hint of an impending raid till the time bombs begin to fall.

As the system now works, however, the yellow might be flashed at 9 o'clock some summer night, as dusk is falling. In the next few minutes, literally hundreds of thousands of telephone calls would have to be made—no one knows exactly how many.

Telephone switchboards would be swamped, as experience has proved, and it might be three quarters of an hour later—9:45—before the wardens were patrolling a suburban street.

Moreover, a single bomb well placed by a fifth columnist could destroy the telephone communication for a large area and disrupt the ARP system, it has been pointed out.

Meanwhile, at 9:10 p. m., the planes, first unidentified, are definitely known to be hostile, and the blue warning goes out. Again hundreds of thousands of telephone calls are attempted in the space of a few minutes. At 9:30 p. m. the Nazi planes roar over, and the frightfulness begins.

Some wardens simply have not been notified. The calls just couldn't get through.

Civilian Defense

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Director of the Boston City Committee, principals in the public battle over last week's daylight air raid test, in viewing of a new film, "Your Air Raid Warden," made by 20th Century Fox and soon to be shown in local movie theaters.

Asked to comment on the revolt of the three Chief Wardens, Mr. Farley dismissed the charges with the casual statement that he "had been criticized before and expected to be criticized often again."

The Wardens, Roy Baxter, Rudolph Seyffert, and Harry K. deLacy of Back Bay and downtown sectors, attacked allegedly conflicting and confusing instructions, poor training courses, and politics in the civilian defense organization.

They had singled out Mr. Kelliher and Mr. Walsh for charges of wrangling, saying that for the "lucrative" salaries paid, the ARP organization was entitled to "harmonious, productive co-operative results."

Mr. Kelliher today said he demanded they retract their charge, pointing out that he "never received a penny" for his work.

Mr. Walsh receives a salary of $7,500 a year for part-time work as head of the Boston Committee, the Boston City Auditor has announced.

Tobin Enters Dispute

Meanwhile, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin entered the dispute over responsibility for last week's failure, saying that "if the State Committee did as good a job as John Walsh, we'd have a really good defense organization in this Commonwealth."

He declined to comment on impending reorganization of the City Committee.

It was learned, however, that Mr. Walsh had bowed to the demands of Region V that he appoint a Chief Air Raid Warden, and that he already has selected a site for a new, master-control center for Boston.

Programs for training of wardens in Region V include frequent surprise blackouts and daylight tests, meetings, lectures, and training drills, officials disclosed. These are not expected to be held on a regional scale in the near future, however.

Denied Conflict

Mr. Farley attempted to pour oil on troubled waters this morning with the statement that "John [Walsh] is doing a good job," and he denied that there was any conflict between the State and Local Committees.

In the next sentence, however, he clashed with the Boston Director in stating that all wardens in the Commonwealth should be given constant, continuing training.

Mr. Walsh had said the moment before, when asked if he planned to train wardens, that only the new ones would be given further instruction.

Asked specifically, at an earlier time, if he felt the Boston ARP staff needed further teaching, Mr. Walsh replied "certainly not."

The City Director has announced that newly enrolled women wardens would be given 10 to 12 hours training. The minimum established by the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington and by the State Committee is 30 hours, and 42 is preferred. Region V spokesmen pointed out.

Referring to recent published criticism of his committee, Mr. Walsh said further this morning that he felt "the best job of fifth column activity I have seen" has been done in the past week. Someone, he said, has been "trying to break down morale."

Drivers Seeking Gas in Vain Cause Many Traffic Mixups

Continued from Page 1

dealer will replenish his supply by turning over to his distributor the coupons he obtains from his retail customers.

Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association of Massachusetts, is fearful that price war conditions will set in after the coupon system starts. With no quota limits to restrict an individual dealer's sales, Mr. Moore anticipated that some dealers will cut prices in an attempt to corral a large share of the curtailed gasoline trade.

Mr. Moore is in Washington attempting to gain an Office of Price Administration order placing a floor under gasoline prices to prevent price wars which would tend to drive the smaller dealer out of business.

Coal for Northeast

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—An order issued by the Office of Defense Transportation will speed up coal shipments to New England, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said today.

The order, effective tomorrow, will require all self-propelled coal-carrying vessels to operate only out of Hampton Roads, Va., to points east of Stonington, Conn. Peviously, colliers had shuttled between Hampton Roads and New York City, leaving their cargoes for rail or other means of shipment to New England. The order will guarantee unloadings in the New England area, Senator Brewster said.

OPA Steps Into Light Rates Case

The State Office of Price Administration today stepped into the rate increase case in which the Cambridge Gas Light Company is seeking a boost in rates to add $162,400 to the company's annual revenue.

James B. Donovan of the OPA appeared at a public hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission to announce that he would like to be heard when the Commission resumes hearings on the new rate schedule on Sept. 9. The hearing was postponed until that date when John A. Daly, City Solicitor of Cambridge, asked for time to study exhibits presented by the company to support its case.

Gas Distributors Face Action

Withdrawal of priorities assistance and imposition of criminal penalties on gasoline distributing firms allegedly violating restrictions of the gasoline program loomed today as the War Production Board in Boston completed a number of investigations.

Past violations of the gasoline rationing order will be subject to penalties despite the new program going into effect tomorrow, Arthur Fischer, manager of the Compliance Department of the New England Regional WPB office, said today. He added that certain provisions of the gasoline rationing program which has been in effect for the past several weeks will remain in effect in a modified form, although the present quota system will be suspended when new regulations become effective tomorrow.

The WPB will work in close cooperation with the Office of Price Administration in investigating and taking action against violators, he said.

"Investigation has shown that while most of the major oil companies have been observing the order, certain concerns are disregarding its provisions," Mr. Fischer said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate temperature this afternoon and cooler tonight than it was last night. Moderate winds this afternoon, becoming gentle tonight.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Slightly cooler tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued moderate temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:09 p. m.: height, 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 8:30 a. m.: height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8:48 p. m.

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Alfred M. Coats

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21 (AP)—Alfred M. Coats, who passed on here today, was a member of the famous family of thread manufacturers from Paisley, Scotland, and former General Manager of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., of Pawtucket. He was Rhode Island's food administrator during the first world war.

Even Queens Run Short of Gasoline

Queen as well as commoner felt the pinch of gasoline shortage in Boston today, as Queen Wilhelmina's Secret Service driver found the official car—the black limousine loaned to Her Majesty by the President—was running dangerously low in gasoline, with many miles yet to cover before the party reached their summer home in Lee, Mass.

While the royal guest and her companions had lunch at the Ritz Carlton this noon, the chauffeur spent a hectic half-hour going from station to station before he was able to find one with sufficient store of gasoline to replenish his dwindling supply.

Court Bans State Audit of 'El'

In an opinion handed down today, the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court found that State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley has not the right to audit the books of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

Some months ago the State Auditor asked the Company's Trustees for the books to audit, claiming that as the Company operated under Trustees appointed by the State, the books should be audited by the State. The Company refused to turn over the books and State Auditor Buckley sought a writ of mandamds to compel it to do so.

The Supreme Court now says that although the Company is operated by State Trustees, it is still a corporate entity and as such not subject to the State Auditor.

The Court says, "The Public Control Act as is disclosed by its terms was enacted for the general welfare and not for private process. The Legislature did not purport by the statutes to take, or to authorize the taking of, possession of the properties of the company, or the subsequent management and operation thereof, by virtue of any sovereign power other than the power to enter into a contract with the Company for the carrying out of a public purpose."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Band concert by American Legion Post 48, Newton, Preceding the concert at 8 o'clock will be a baseball game at West Newton Playground.

Exhibitions, "In the Field With Our Armed Forces," shown through travel books suggested by today's headlines. Pictures and books from the collection of the Boston Public Library, in the Pavis de Chavannes Gallery of the Library; through Aug. 2.

"American Wildflowers," paintings by Arthur D. Marble. Plates from a portfolio in the Library's Fine Arts Department. Also on display through Aug. 3. The Library remains open each evening until 9 o'clock for public viewing of these exhibitions.

Wednesday

"American Sculpture," gallery talk by Miss Bullard at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Public forum, "How Solid Is the North-South American Front?" by Dr. Howard B. Cuther, Associate Professor of Social Science at Boston University. This is the second of "Wednesday Forums" sponsored by the Boston University Extension activities program, in the Student Building Lounge, 688 Beacon Street, at 3 p. m.

"Latin America—Its History and Part in the Present-Day Crisis," will be the title of a series of lectures by C. Wellington Furlong, explorer and adventurer. The Pan-American Society of Massachusetts is sponsoring this series of lectures which will be given Wednesday afternoons in the Society Headquarters Building, 200 Commonwealth Avenue. Charge for the course is $1, or 75 cents each lecture. Talk: 3:30-4:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Deerfoot Milk is fine milk at its freshest. It is fresh because it is all produced locally in the Southborough dairy country, and so reaches you in the shortest possible time.
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Listen to the Sealtest Program with Rudy Vallee—WNAC, Thursday, 10 P. M.
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City and State Disputants Meet at Movie

By a Staff Photographer

An Air Raid Wardens' Duties Are Visualized

Gathering this morning at a private theater of the 20th Century Fox Film Company, officials of the Boston Committee on Public Safety met with those of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to view a movie entitled "Your Aid Raid Warden." Shown here, seated in the front row, left to right: J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee; John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee; and Michael T. Kelliher, Regional Director, Region 5, Metropolitan Boston, of the Massachusetts Committee. With them, in back seats, are other City and State Civilian Defense officials and members of the press.

House Laughs at Gag Rule And Finds a Way Around It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Ingenious House members succeeded in carrying on a debate yesterday by the ancient maneuver of asking each other "parliamentary inquiries" after a rigid gag rule limited formal debate to a mere 10 minutes or 1.3 seconds apiece for one of the most controversial tax amendments of the year.

In the stormiest debate of this session, House members managed to throw verbal missiles and slug each other with epithets and oratorical brickbats mostly addressed in the form of rhetorical questions put to the presiding officer.

People who heard yesterday's debate are not going to forget it for a long, long time, not only for its unexpected outcome, but because of peculiar technique under which it was conducted.

The House Ways and Means Committee had held five months of hearings on the tax bill, bringing in a measure $2,500,000,000 less than the Treasury seeks. Because the House membership is big and unwieldy (435 members), a gag rule limits debate on the measure to a mere formality.

Not Used in the Senate

Many members feel such rules are undemocratic and they are not used in the Senate, but the House is so big there is hardly any alternative.

On the question of corporation tax rates, on which the 25-man Ways and Means Committee itself had switched at the last minute, the members were limited to 10 minutes on the Committee amendment, lowering originally proposed corporation rates. Divided among the total house membership this represented 1.3 second each. Five minutes was allocated to those favoring the Committee proposal, five minutes against.

Actually, the matter was protracted long beyond that by the device of the parliamentary inquiry. Such inquiries do not count in the allotted time. Here is how it works—

Representative John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan (who opposes the Committee amendment to reduce corporation taxes) rises and says, "Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry."

"The gentleman will start it," says the Chair.

"If this amendment should prevail," says Mr. Dingwell, "I take it that is the beginning of a proposal for a sales tax. Is that right?"

The Chairman promptly points out that "the gentleman does not propound a parliamentary inquiry."

You Can Try It Out Yourself

It all sounds immensely formal and dignified, but it isn't a bit, really. Try carrying on the next argument with the taxi driver by this means: you will find that in the long run you can say about as many disparaging things this way as if you just started in direct. It cramps the style of a newcomer but the trick really comes easy.

Representative Raymond S. McKeough (D) of Illinois, who, incidentally, is running for the Senate seat held by isolationist C. Wayland Brooks, Republican, tried to get unanimous consent to extend the 10 to 60 minutes which seemed sensible, but a member of the Ways and Means Committee promptly slapped him down.

Some observers think it was partly irritation that led to the revolt yesterday that finally beat the Ways and Means Committee. Anyway, when all the smoke had cleared and the hour and a half "10-minute debate" was over, and the last parliamentary inquiry had been hurled, the Comimttee lost out, 180 to 160.

And by force of habit for weeks hereafter, Congressmen who get irritated at waiters, taxi drivers and culprits generally, will draw themselves to their full height and bawl out "Mr. Chairman, a parliamentry inquiry" before saying what they think of the victim.

Big Crane Handles Big Bombers

Associated Press

War Puts Everything on Gigantic Scale

A B-24 bomber for the United Nations air forces is lifted easily off the ground by this mammoth crane in a demonstration at Patterson Field, Ohio. It proves how quickly the new device would clear the runways of an airport in case of an emergency. The crane is 39 feet high and the front wheels eight feet high. One of the significant changes in military policy is the stress on mechanical equipment.

Demand for Curb on Wages Is Considered by President

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Congressional leaders are discussing with President Roosevelt the prospect of a White House message on new inflation controls.

Leaders of House and Senate are telling the President that the House has passed the new tax bill, that the $1,858,000,000 supplemental defense appropriation bill, including funds for OPA, has passed both Houses, and that Congress wants to go home. In fact, members have already started going home. Only decision by President Roosevelt that he will send an anti-inflationary message requesting immediate new curbs and controls will keep the majority in town.

No formal word of the President's intentions has been given here though his decision is imminent. Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Democratic Whip, stated positively in Birmingham yesterday that President Roosevelt would ask for "an overall ceiling covering wages, commodities and all other major factors in living costs." Senator Hill, however, did not profess to know whether the President would ask for immediate action, and legislative leaders here are still in the dark.

Big Tax Bill Passes House

The House yesterday passed the record-breaking $6,271,200,000 tax bill by 392 to 2.

Following that, the House approved the big national defense appropriation bill on a voice vote, after accepting $120,000,000 for OPA ceiling enforcement instead of the $75,000,000 which it had previously approved. Senate pressure is responsible for the increase after the House had cut the original budget-approved $161,000,000 for OPA by more than half.

Leon Henderson, OPA head, says that some of his proposed enforcement functions must be omitted under the revised figure.

Strong Senate opposition has developed, meanwhile, to the House-approved corporation tax rates.

Chairman Walter F. George (D), of Georgia, is preparing to start hearings Thursday before the Finance Committee on the bill the House passed yesterday. Much of the work of the Ways and Means Committee will now be done all over again in the Senate.

For years, efforts have been made to unite a joint House and Senate Tax Committee to avoid duplication and save time. This has never developed, however, and it will be a month or two before the George committee reports the tax bill.

Senator George described the combined normal and surtax rate on corporations of 45 per cent, voted by the House in a dramatic overturn of its Committee's recommendation yesterday, as "too steep."

He said, however, that high rates might be imposed if they were coupled with a postwar saving plan. This compulsory feature has been left out of the House bill.

Conservative Republican Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio supported these views.

The Senate Finance Committee has few New Dealers on it. Like the House Ways and Means Committee it is composed of conservative and, on the whole, able members, like Senators George, Bailey, Byrd, Radcliffe and others on the Democratic side and Senators Capper, Vandenberg, Davis, Danaher, Lodge and Taft on the Republican. The lone Independent member is Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin.

Under these circumstances a careful revision of the House tax measure is indicated, probably including clauses to raise higher total revenue and very likely accepting a sales tax.

The feature of the House bill is that it raises almost $2,500,000,000 less than the Treasury urged as a "minimum." Treasury spokesmen will start coming before the George Committee immediately, and will urge higher rates and the closing of so-called "loopholes" to increase the amount.

It is believed that if the House membership is given an opportunity to vote on higher tax rates it will approve them. It unexpectedly boosted corporation taxes yesterday in a revolt against the Ways and Means Committee. Public opinion appears to favor higher taxes, and the House is feeling the pressure.

Convoys Ban By Argentina Is Reported

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 21 (AP)—Argentina's Foreign Minister, Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, according to advices received here from informed Argentine sources, told last week's secret session of the Chamber of Deputies that his government had refused to convoy its own merchant ships when that suggestion was made by Washington.

Argentine Government spokesmen have previously indicated they considered convoying would be a step toward war.

In his expositions, made available here in part in private information from Buenos Aires, Señor Ruiz Guiñazu charged that the Washington Administration was trying to dominate the Western Hemisphere. He also was said to have repeated previous criticism of other American Republics for having declared war against the Axis without awaiting the outcome of the Rio consultations.

The Minister was said to have described diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan as cordial, to have stated that Britain exerted pressure to force Argentina to break with those nations, and to have ascribed to the United States a plan to promote federation of several unspecified countries after the war.

At one point, he read a document said to have originated in Washington to show that the United States Government, before it would agree to lend-lease materials to the Argentine Army and Navy, demanded that Argentina agree to convoy merchant ships between ports of the two countries.

He declared the Argentine Purchasing Commission found the United States Army and Navy cooperative and friendly, but blamed the State Department for introducing a last-minute condition of "No convoy, no arms," which brought about a breakdown of negotiations.

The proposed contracts ran to millions of dollars. Señor Ruiz Guiñazú was said to have left no doubt among his listeners that the breakdown aroused strong resentment in the Buenos Aires Government.

All-America League Plan Again Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—A renewal of a proposal for a league of American nations advanced by his country six years ago at an inter-American conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina, was made last night by Alfonso Lopez, President-elect of Colombia at a dinner to him and Señora Lopez. The dinner was sponsored by the Pan-American Society and the Colombian-American Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in observance of the 132d anniversary of Colombia's independence.

Recalling that such a league had been approved in principle at the 1936 Inter-American Conference, Dr. Lopez said he was reviving the idea "because so many things had happened since 1936."

Emphasizing the effect of Latin-American nations of the "outpouring of blood and treasure by the United States in the cause of humanity," Dr. Lopez declared that "such international co-operation given unselfishly and without limit was made clearer the basic principles of inter-American co-operation which were once regarded as Utopian and as exaggerations of good policy."

The Colombian President-elect held that the good-neighbor policy already had a "decade of serious and respectable expression, so that it is now recognized as not an opportunistic policy, but as one backed by public opinion." This policy, he said, found among Latin peoples "the most sincere and intelligent welcome" contrasted with the "big stick" and "dollar diplomacy."

Other speakers were Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Francis M. Kurtz, President of the Colombian-American Chamber of Commerce, and Frederick E. Hasler, President of the Pan-American Society.

Mayor La Guardia voiced the hope that any treaty of reciprocal privileges or mutual understanding between the United States and Latin-American republics should be made not for the duration, but for 10 years after the war, holding that the nations of this hemisphere were moving closer together not only for self-defense, but toward greater and more permanent understanding.

Forced Hospital Insurance Termed Inimical to U. S. Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—The plan of a compulsory hospital insurance tax urged by the Social Security Board would commit the United States Government to a "perfectly gigantic experiment in health administration which is entirely foreign to our democratic way of life," according to Dr. Chas. Gorden Heyd, former President of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Heyd presented a summary of drawbacks which he attributed to the proposed tax at a meeting of the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine.

A pay-roll tax of 1 per cent—one half of 1 per cent on the employer and one half of 1 per cent on the employee—has been considered by the Social Security Board, and legislation to this end may be introduced later this year.

The tax would apply to the 40,000,000 workers now covered by the Social Security system of old age and survivors' insurance, and to any new groups of workers who might later be legislated into the system.

Out of the receipts of the tax a payment of $3 a day or some such sum would be made by the Government. The money would be paid to the insured person, who would be expected to pay the hospital.

In addition to the insured, hospitalization would be offered to their dependents, retired workers who had been insured and their dependents, and to survivors of the insured, Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, has indicated.

Much opposition to the project has arisen within the medical profession. Dr. Heyd listed objections in part as follows:

Knowledge that the patient would get $3 a day if sick might cause a person to take advantage of the plan and malinger.

The hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes which would accrue annually would, if properly spent, provide much more than contemplated in the proposal.

Political administration would result in the diversion of a substantial portion of the money to other ends.

Naming these as some of the non-professional disadvantages, Dr. Heyd then reviewed professional demerits as including:

There is no provision in the plan that the hospital or the doctor should get the $3 which is paid to the patient by the Government.

Assuming that the patient will turn over the $3 to the hospital, this amount would still not cover the cost of adequate service in the great majority of hospitals in the country. Yet if the hospital attempted to charge the difference to the patient, it would be apt to encounter difficulties due to the feeling by the patient that if the Government considered $3 a day for hospital care sufficient, it was no doubt enough.

Such a situation would leave it to the hospitals to make up the deficits, and if the Government attempted to make subsidies to the hospitals covering the difference between the actual cost and the $3 they received, the ultimate effect on the voluntary hospitals would be disastrous. The plan would literally kill the voluntary hospital system, and research and initiative.

If the voluntary hospital system was disrupted, there would be no standard for the governmental hospitals, for these latter hospitals have been using the voluntary hospitals as a basis of comparison.

Assuming that the plan would provide a fair and honest medical hospital insurance scheme, who would pay for the medical services? The difficulties associated with the remuneration of the staff would be apt to result in deterioration of the quality of medical service.

Medical education would be disrupted, and the medical schools would eventually require a subsidy by the Government. This would mean that proper selection of medical students would be done away with.

Russians Called On to Harvest Peat

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—With Germans in possession of the Donets coal basin, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda called on the Russians today to harvest peat and wood to keep electric plants running at full speed this winter and allow the remaining coal to go to Soviet war industries.

This is the peak of the peat-cutting season.

It is one of the main sources of Russian electrification. During 1932-33 the Russians harvested 21,700,000 tons. This has been bettered since.

Lions Club Flag Ceremony in Canada

TORONTO, July 21 (AP)—The national colors of the United States, Canada and eight South American countries floted side by side today at an impressive flag ceremony opening the 26th Lions Club International convention.

A number of special trains brought the delegates to the assembly and pre-convention estimates were that 10,000 visitors would be on hand. Among Latin Americans present was Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, Vice-President of Cuba.

Speakers on today's program were Capt. A. A. Nicholson of New York; Jonatnan Daniels, assistant director in charge of mobilization, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, and Joel Dean, chief of fuel rationing, Office of Price Administration, Washington.

Hotel Empire

Your Morning Spring Out of Bed Soon To Be the Only Spring In It

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—If you have a comfortable bed purchased B. P. (before priorities), don't just count sheep when you retire tonight—thank your lucky stars for the gentle spring of pre-war steel that shoots your slumber full of ease.

Along with other household refinements of the pre-war era, including refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and radios, the steel-spring mattress will be defunct as a manufacturing item on or before Sept. 1.

Americans have "virtually been lying in a bed of roses" compared with what's on the horizon in the line of mattress comfort, bedding experts say.

In fact, if supplies of mattress materials get much lower, Americans may be reduced to plastic mattresses, tailored to one angle of your silhouette—but the disadvantage of these is that you have to lie in one position all night.

One substitute for the highly-developed ease of springs made of steel, will be good, old reliable felt, which our grandmothers used when the billowy feather bed went out of fashion. There seems to be plenty of felt.

Next in line, experts say, will be cotton fibre, mixed with arlac, a new skimmed milk product.

"America had just reached the peak of sleeping comforts when the war broke out," Norman Dine, "Sleep Shop" manager of Lewis and Conger's store, said. "Now the supplies of good beds are dwindling and despite the ingeniousness of manufacturers, beds are getting harder and harder."

Priorities on steel almost immediately doomed the mattress spring, Mr. Dine said. Kapok, an important mattress ingredient, was shut off with the loss of the East Indies. Rubberized hair and rubber sponge mattresses were other war victims. Milkweed silk and cork stuffings are still in the experimental stage.

Upholstery materials, including goose-down and assorted feathers for chairs, sofas and other furniture, are facing an acute shortage.

It may be a long—and hard—war.

Navy Task Force Took 2,400 Ships Across Atlantic With Loss of Only 8

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The Navy has disclosed that a single task force had escorted 2,400 merchant vessels across the North Atlantic last winter with a loss of only eight ships.

The disclosure came in connection with announcement of a posthumous award of a Distinguished Service Medal to the late Vice-Admiral Arthur Leroy Bristol, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., who passed at sea April 20.

Approximately 60 convoys were entrusted to the protection of Admiral Bristol's command during the winter of 1941-42, the announcement said. In addition to escort operations, Admiral Bristol conducted an anti-submarine training program and completed certain advance base projects.

He was cited for "exceptionally meritorious service" in "a position of great responsibility."

Toronto Museum Interests Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A series of summer classes designed to interest children in museum work has been instituted by the Royal Ontario Museum, to continue to September. Fifty children will attend each day, with a weekly total of 200, and each child will attend eight classes. The cost of the experiment is being borne by anonymous donations, and funds raised by churches in the vicinity of the museum.

Children will be familiarized with museum material by means of treasure hunts, questionnaires, motion pictures, and outdoor excursions.

'Progress' Leaders Sentenced on Coast

LOS ANGELES, July 21 (AP)—Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones, "Friends of Progress" leaders, were sentenced July 20 to serve prison terms of five and four years, respectively, on sedition conviction.

Their followers crowded about them, weeping and crying out, while an unidentified sailor shouted, "they didn't get half enough."

Noble, a former old-age pension promoter, and Jones, organizer of "The National Copperheads," an isolationist group, were accused of hampering recruiting and the national war effort.

Witnesses testified that Noble had declared Gen. Douglas MacArthur deserted his troops at Bataan and that President Roosevelt should be impeached. He admitted admiring Hitler and had been dishonorably discharged from the Navy.

Sobbing, Noble said they were not guilty, but "if there is any guilt, I will take the responsibility; Jones is innocent."

Federal Judge Ralph Jenney told the prisoners their crime "involves a conspiracy to set in motion—at a time of great national crisis—an insidious force of disloyalty, disruption, and disunity.

"Such a force once released is uncontrollable."

Noble and Jones' lawyer said he would appeal.

Bomb Shelters in Panama

Bomb shelters are required for all new buildings constructed in the Republic of Panama, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

1,000 Fatalities A Day in Greece From Starvation

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Greek Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos declared today that 1,000 Greeks were fatalities due to starvation every day last winter.

Germans and Italians have refused for four months to agree on distribution of wheat shipments from Canada to Greece. Some food has reached Greece from Turkey and the Middle East.

Premier Tsouderos also said that Britain had handed over four destroyers, four corvettes and two other warships to the Greeks for use in the Mediterranean "and other waters."

Meanwhile, Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons that the "worst food conditions in German-controlled Europe continue to prevail in Greece, some parts of Poland, and occupied Russia."

There is also a shortage of food in Belgium and the Belgian Government in London has been allowed to make purchases in countries inside the blockade zone, such as Portugal, to send to the occupied territory, Mr. Foot said.

Italians and Croats Building New Road

Reported by CBS

BERLIN, July 21—The German Radio reported that Italy and its Croatian puppet State, apparently in an attempt to open up the mountain country held by Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, is busy constructing a new road on the Adriatic coast, and that the new road, called the Littoriada, will lead to Greece and will form part of the trans-continental road system.

The radiocast also said that "thanks to German co-operation, Rumania's pipe line leading from the Rumanian oil fields to the Danube has been completed," and added that "this new pipe line is the first of its kind to be equipped with special devices which render it bomb and sabotage proof."

Cadet Makes Full Use Of Free-Mail Proffer

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Cadet Carl Sparenberg of Centralia, Ill., stationed at the preflight base here, took full advantage of the free-mail proposition.

He bought a one-cent government post card, crossed out the printed stamp and wrote "Free" over it.

This is the Kind of Cooperation

THAT WINS WARS!

A Salute to Idaho and Arizona and Alabama . . . to Montana and Connecticut and Georgia . . . to many others among our 48 States!

A Salute for coming through, in a dire emergency, with the kind of cooperation that wins wars!

Cooperation in what? In facilitating the transportation of material needed to win the war . . not only the guns, shells and fighting tools, but also the food, clothing and other needs of the workers who produce those tools.

Here, briefly, is the background . . .

War-time motor transport ran into a paralyzing bottleneck — a flood of artificial, legal barriers that prevent the efficient movement of freight between many States. These barriers had existed for years, costing the public millions of dollars annually. In peace time, the public unwittingly paid the penalty . . but in war-time, these sabotaging barriers, creating senseless delays in production, could not be tolerated.

What are these barriers? Here are just a few: Limitation of length, height, width and weight of vehicle, port-of-entry fees, mileage taxes, revenue taxes, special licenses, "compensation" plates, travel orders. To make things worse, each State had its own combination of barriers, without regard for those of its neighbors.

In May, the President and the Secretary of Commerce called a conference of Governors of the 48 States. The picture was made clear. The States were asked to eliminate some of these barriers by observing certain size and weight minimums (very moderate minimums, much lower than many progressive States already had on their statute books) and by honoring the license plates of other States.

ALL STATES AGREE . . BUT—

Ten days after the conference all States had agreed to the request.

And several States promptly made good on their promises. They raised their restrictions to meet the requested levels. Some went further, and set still higher minimums . . or eliminated some barriers not specified by the Federal Government.

So . . a salute to those States that are speeding the movement of goods.

Theirs is the kind of cooperation that wins wars!

But . . this isn't . . .

As this is written, ten States have not kept their pledges to honor out-of-state license plates.

A large Southern State still maintains a weight limit 2,000 pounds lower than the Federal "floor" . . requires permits for bigger loads . . charges a special tax on direct war materials going to arsenals in adjacent States.

A New England State hides behind a technicality . . says "ok" for guns and shells . . says "no" for meat, bread and clothing for the men who make guns and shells.

A State in the South agreed to the "floor" weights and sizes . . but now permits them on only four highways.

These are a few examples. It's a sorry fact that some States are giving only "lip service" to this war effort. Consider these . . . .

While on an emergency trip to a Navy Yard, a Truck-Trailer driver in New England was arrested because he had no "special permit" . . when getting it would have involved a critical delay.

One State charges out-of-state haulers such a high license fee that they detour around it, losing valuable time.

Two Eastern States require special insurance cards, even though insurance is regulated by the I.C.C.

Another Eastern State, with an excellent road system, observes the Federal weight "floor," but is actually a critical bottleneck, since all adjacent States permit from 10,000 to 30,000 pounds more.

And there are many . . too many . . other examples of the same sort.

The kind of cooperation that wins wars?

Not OUR wars!

Mr. Governor, if your State is one that is still fighting a little civil war of trade barriers with neighboring States, drop it immediately . . and get heart and soul into the real fight. Nothing else really matters.

Every day of delay is another American defeat!

(Note—All information about State cooperation comes from reliable sources and is believed to be correct as this is written.)

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In the city's social center—Near Park Avenue—Within walking distance from the Third Church
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Giving requires good sense
—Ovid
GEORG JENSEN INC.
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.
NEW YORK

'Little Women' on Cambridge Stage—W.D.C. Schools to Graduate 46 Pupils

Dramatized Version of Novel With Sylvia Sidney as Star

With Sylvia Sidney to play the role of Jo, the Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall has done surprisingly well with its stage version of Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women." Like most dramatizations of novels, Marian De Forest's falls considerably short of the original. It faces not only the difficulty of translating from one medium to another, but the problem of finding the material for drama in what is essentially a picture of family life in New England three quarters of a century ago. Some of the detail now seems more precious than quaint, and some of the speeches border uncomfortably on the sententious. But there is enough of the quality that has made Miss Alcott's novel a classic to lend flavor to the play.

At first thought, Miss Sidney does not seem quite the type to play the tomboy of the four sisters. But she is a versatile actress, and from the moment the curtain rises she sets the audience—or most of it—at ease with her portrait of the impulsive, generous-hearted Jo, who looked on romance as nonsense and was determined to devote herself to the career of writing.

But romance, as it turn out, is one of the principal themes of the play. In the approximately five years that elapse between the opening of the first scene and the conclusion of the last the sisters grow from girlhood to womanhood, Meg is married and becomes a mother, Laurie seeks the hand of Jo and is rejected. Amy eventually becomes betrothed to him, and Jo discovers that Professor Bhaer means more to her happiness than she would have imagined possible at the beginning of the play. For the rest, there is something about the giftless Christmas, the departure of Mrs. March to aid her husband in a Civil War hospital, and the passing on of Beth.

Nancy Duncan does admirably with Mrs. March as a quiet and dignified New England mother. Louise Kanasireff suits the part of Meg, and Edythe Ward is partially successful as Amy. Mary Barthelmess has very little to do as Beth. William Murphy as Mr. Laurence presents a pleasing old-school gentleman, and Allan Tower fusses about amiably as the father of the household. Eva Mudge tends to over-play the belligerant Aunt March.

William Mendrek as John Brooke makes a cheerful suitor and husband, though he hardly seems the scholarly young tutor. Charles Bell appears as Laurie in gaily colored costumes that seem more out of Dickens than from the pages of Miss Alcott. And Robert E. Perry with a goatee gives Professor Bhaer a slightly Mephistophelean appearance though he plays the part with the suggestion of kindliness, and old-world cultivation that it requires

E. F. M.

Edna May Oliver

Now on the radio Sunday nights on the NBC Red network, WBZ-WBZA, 7 p. m.

Holman's Print Shop

A summer exhibition which includes a variety of prints is on view at Holman's Print Shop. Prints of ships predominate. Such a subject exhibition is common in New England, once a center for world shipping. The Holman exhibition includes sailing vessels chiefly, although the steamship is gradually taking hold of the interest of draughtsmen.

There are several Currier and Ives prints, including "Flying Cloud," "Ocean Express," and "The Great Republic"; a series of lithographs, made after the watercolors by Cozzens; and several of the early racers. "Rounding the Lightship" is one of the handsomest of these lithographs.

Other pictures of shipping are of interest to historians, navigators, and art connoisseurs. Among them are prints by Gordon Grant, J. A. M. Whistler, and Seymour Haden. There are amusing anonymous prints, including a Hindu woodcut. Pictures of ships of the near and Far East often imply more than meets the eye. They are freighted not only with notables, but with symbolism.

The "Small Seasons" of Currier and Ives provide a romantic description of the American countryside in Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn. A series of aquatints of Boston show picturesque landmarks, referring especially to distinguished architecture. Finally there are many amusing British caricatures and satires from Vanity Fair and other publications.

28 Bay State Waacs Start Training at Fort Des Moines

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, July 21—To the 28 Massachusetts Waacs starting their Army training there this week, taps was a welcome sound last night.

Night before, the Waacs, 23 of whom were recruited from Boston and five from Springfield, had two and three-quarters hours' sleep before the post bugler sounded "first call." Then they waited around until 6:30 p. m. until they were called for their first "processing" getting their clothing issue and their uniforms fitted.

Army traveling orders landed the Massachusetts Waacs in Des Moines at 11:35 at night. They were transported to the post in Army trucks and finally crawled onto their cots at 3 a. m. In their red brick barracks the Massachusetts contingent is quartered with Waacs from Georgia, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Florida, New Jersey, Illinois and Connecticut.

In addition to 23 officer candidates, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has inducted five Massachusetts "auxiliaries," comparable to army privates, to be trained in staff jobs around the fort. These girls whom Col. Don C. Faith, commandant, said would be kept here "indefinitely" are Augusta J. Valentyn, Kathleen V. Shott, Carolyn Morse, Barbara Bradford and Anne H. Richards, all recruited in Boston. The first three have been assigned to company 2, Third Training Regiment, and the last two to 1st company, Third Training Regiment.

Twenty-two of the Massachusetts officer candidates have been assigned company 2, First Training Regiment. These include Mary F. Connelly, Mary A. Hallaren, Mary J. Regan, Miriam A. Riley, Jean D. Robb, Charlotte Tomie, Katherine E. Young, Anne Conant, Mrs. Nina E. Donahue, Margaret B. Fuller, Arlene H. Goodrich, Mrs. Esther J. Hoernle, Mrs. Alberta M. Holdsworth, Mrs. Helene M. Morris, Brenda Boynton, Wilma Newsome and Ruth Pinette, all of Boston.

From Springfield: Margaret M. Phillips, Mrs. Eleanor F. Robe, Mrs. Elizabeth S. MacDonald, Ruth H. Kerr and Albina H. Shimkus.

Eleven of the officer candidates expect to return to Massachusetts after their eight weeks' training to reassume jobs they have had in the air-raid warning system.

Mrs. Mildred E. Davenport Carter, of Boston, has been assigned to the Company I of the first Negro WAAC training regiment.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.33mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Programs in English. RKE, 9.1 mcg., 30.9 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 mcg., 31.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 mcg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 mcg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 9.1 mcg., 30.9 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner." GSC, 9.58 mcg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 mcg., 25.6 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23 mcg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLG2, 11.87 mcg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.66 mcg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Orchestra; Boletin. TGWA, 9.66 mcg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 mcg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 mcg., 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News, commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World in Science."
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
9:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Today's FM Programs

WABI, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
2:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
2:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mat, Trio.
2:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"Hiring Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Three Sons Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
6:00 p. m.—News; Gypsy Serenade.
6:15 p. m.—Music by Shredniks; News.
6:30 p. m.—Ted Steele's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WABI, Boston (46.7mc), and WPIB, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves—Chicago Cubs Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Date With a Diet.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Music for America"; Orchestra; Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"New Jordon Secret Agent."
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Belgium Independence Day; Speakers.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Del Casino's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Jan Savitt's Orch.

Somerville Unit to Hold Exercises

Note: This column, appearing Tuesdays and Saturdays, is devoted to women's organizations and activities in Greater Boston and replaces, for the summer, the daily coverage of such news, given during the club season.

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tonight the second and third schools of the Somerville Unit of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps will have their graduation exercises in the auditorium of the new Vocational School there at 8 o'clock. Diplomas will be presented to 46 graduates.

This announcement gives a key to the summer activities of Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, Massachusetts State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolutoin. Mrs. Smith is offering practical evidence of the patriotism for which the D. A. R. stands, in heading the Women's division of the Committee on Public Safety in Somerville. She has also taken the course which qualifies her as an air-raid warden.

Since the beginning of the first Defense School conducted by the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps in January, more than 900 women have been trained in Somerville in home defense courses or in the various services of the corps, including motor transport, canteen, warden and radio. In additiion, more than 100 women are now enlisted members of the Somerville Unit of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, trained and equipped to respond to any emergency call and to supplement the already existing civilian defense facilities.

Members of the third school in Radio Service have not yet completed their course. Their civilian instructors report, according to Mrs. Smith, that the 21 women enrolled have progressed so that they can send and receive 7.9 words a minute; 13 words are required for a license. Joseph Corish, Earle Williams and Joseph Pappas are the instructors.

Corps members of the Somerville Unit, in addition to regular military drill and headquarters duty at the Vocational School, are selling defense stamps and bonds and have been called on by the War Transportation Administration to deliver and collect group riding survey cards from industrial establishments in Somerville.

© Bachrach

Mrs. Frederick G. Smith

State Regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution and also Chairman of the Women's Division of the Somerville Committee on Public Safety.

D. A. R. Conference

Mrs. Smith, as State Regent of the D. A. R., has announced that the annual fall meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters will be held at Swampscott, Oct. 1 and 2, with Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York, President General of the National Society, as guest of honor.

The D. A. R. Yearbook, listing the 104 chapters in the State and their officers, has been compiled by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. George W. Lowell, State Secretary, and will be off the press within a few days and ready for distribution.

Special Luncheon

An unexpected event of the summer season at Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will be a luncheon tomorrow at the clubhouse on Beacon Hill in honor of Frances Griffiths of Winchester, England, a member of the famous WRNS, who is at present on duty in Washington, D. C., with the British Admiralty Delegation.

The Board of Governors of the Club is giving the luncheon which is open to all club members and their friends. Miss Griffiths, whose father is Mayor of Winchester, and brother an officer in the British Navy, will speak informally afterwards.

Mrs. Charles P. Howard, President of the club, and Mrs. William Cusack, Director of the Activities Department and a close friend of the honor guest, are in charge of the luncheon arrangements.

Wife of WPB Chief on 'Hobby Lobby'

The Daily Dialer

Formerly heard on Saturdays, "Hobby Lobby" will now be heard Tuesdays, Mrs. Donald M. Nelson, wife of the chairman of the War Production Board, tonight's guest, will talk of her hobby, collecting and mending children's toys for distribution to underprivileged children. Another guest, Major Alexander P. de Seversky, author, will tell of his hobby, which is music, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Walter Baukhage, Washington commentator, will tell, in "This Nation at War," how Washington's intensified war activity is being made a smooth-running machine. A panoramic picture of the work being performed in a blast furnace in Carnegie, Illinois, will be presented by James G. Backus, Blue-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

Morton Gould, on "Music for America," will conduct his orchestra in another of his own compositions, "Hillbilly," from "Americana Suite." Jimmy Shields, tenor, and The Song Spinners Quartet will sing a group of popular songs, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

John D. Morse of the Metropolitan Museum of Art staff will conduct his radio audience through a reconstructed room of 250 years ago, from a house in Alexandria, Virginia, in which it is believed George Washington danced at his last formal ball as President; on "Living Art," CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

"Cheers from the Camps" crosses the border to Canada's Camp Borden. The program includes all Camp Borden's bands in a medley salute to Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Joseph Davies, former Ambassador to Belgium, and George T. Theunis, Ambassador-at-Large of Belgium, are speakers in connection with special Belgian Independence Day celebrations in Washington and New York, MBS-WNAC, 10:45 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 22

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Salvage Officer Prods Vermonters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 21—Prodding Vermonters in the drive for scrap metals, John O. Baxendale, Executive Secretary of the Vermont Salvage Committee, this week surprised them with the information that more than 2,000 tons of scrap metals are needed every month by foundries in this State. Although wartime has stepped up the demands of Vermont industrial plants, this was news to most Vermonters who look upon their State as largely an agricultural unit.

"If Vermont foundries alone need that much scrap," Mr. Baxendale added, "it should surprise no one to learn that last year American iron foundries and blast furnaces consumed 17,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap in making pig iron and other products. We need scrap material of all kinds and we need it right away."

With a prevalent shortage of male help, women and girls have volunteered in several communities to load scrap materials. At Enosburg Falls, eight girls between 15 and 20 years of age loaded 50 tons of rubber scrap and tires aboard freight cars. They turned their wages into war saving stamps.

The Week in Vermont

Building Drops

Building construction in Vermont dropped rapidly during the fiscal year 1941-1942 as compared with the previous 12 months of 1940-1942, according to reports received at the State Capital.

Burlington, Vermont's largest city, is fairly indicative, officials say, of the State as a whole. Reports of the city's building inspector show that from an all-time high of $1,882,550 in 1940-1941, for all types of construction, building slumped to $364,615 in 1941-1942. Thirty four private dwelling houses went up last year as compared with 59 in the previous year.

Rubber Experiment

The annual report of the Vermont Agricultural Products Commission, released this week, shows that several important projects are being carried on successfully. One of the most important, in view of the wartime shortage of rubber, is the experiment with the growing of Taraxacum kok-saghyz, Russian rubber-bearing dandelion.

Vermont was selected by the U. S. Department of Plant Industry as one of 20 Northern States to make trial plantings of this plant, which, it is hoped, may be developed as a supplemental source of rubber for the war effort. Two and one-half pounds of seeds were planted at approximately five-day intervals on an acre of ground on the University of Vermont farm, starting May 21, this year. These plantings will serve as a source of seeds and as roots for experimental analysis of rubber contents.

More than two million acres of this plant are said to be growing in Russia at the present time, which provides a substantial portion of that country's annual rubber requirements.

Trial plantings of Birdsfoot trefoil, a plant closely resembling alfalfa in appearance, also have been made in many counties of the State, according to the Commission. This plant has the advantage over alfalfa of being more tolerant to acid soils and to lower levels of fertility. It is hoped that it may meet the long-felt need for a legume that will persist in meadows over a fairly long period, and be a substantial aid to the dairy industry of Vermont.

June Traffic

Rubber and gasoline rationing is beginning to "take hold" in Vermont, it is indicated by June traffic surveys. Automobile traffic decreased from 31 to 56 per cent during the month of June as compared with the period a year ago, according to State Highway Department reports. This was substantially higher than the survey showed for the month of May.

The greatest decrease, 56 per cent, was shown at Highgate, on Route 7, reflecting a still further decline in travel across the Canadian border.

The smallest decrease was shown on the main highway running east and west through Hardwick in north Central Vermont. Here a registered a 31 per cent drop.

Housing Surveys

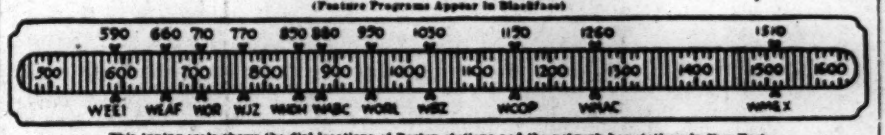
Housing surveys for evacuating purposes, being carried on by the Vermont Council of Safety, show that 20,000 persons can be housed at one time on a temporary basis at the State's evacuation reception centers. According to Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor, Chairman of the Evacuation Committee, all reports have been received from evacuation reception centers with the exception of one. This he said, should swell the total by several hundred.

Copper Mines

Plans for reopening the old copper mines that flourished in the towns of Strafford and Fairlee in Orange Counties during the middle of the last century, are moving forward rapidly, according to officials of the Vermont Copper Co., of Chelsea, a newly formed corporation interested in the new development.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Cubs baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Treasury Parade	"The Barries"; songs	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Cubs baseball game	"Wartime Buying"; Music
4:00	Book talk	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee
4:15	Organ recital	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Cubs baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30	Living Art; talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee
4:45	News report	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Folies; music; songs	Inter-American News	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Serial drama	Educ. MacNeish, hymns.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Wasteland Wanderer"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	News; War Comments	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Harman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports reports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Diet	Richard Gallagher, News.
7:30	American Melody	Dramatization	Attuch's Chorus	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical Program
7:45	Hour; songs; violin	Prentiss Headlines	Linton Wells, News	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing Heir?"; drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ray Block's Orchestra; chorus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Let's Be Neighbors"
8:15	Hobby Lobby; guests	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Electric Chair"
8:30	Hobby Lobby; News	"Sing for Dough"; variety; organ	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret Agent"; drama	Civilian Defense talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News		Horace Heidt's Orchestra		Rumanga in Music
9:00	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	"Cheers From the Camps"; variety	Famous Jury Trials	Meredith Willson and Orch.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30		This Nation at War		Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45		Nation at War; Jingles	John Nesbitt; music	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00	show of soldier talent from camps	Cab Calloway's Quinsicl.	A Date With Judy"; comedy serial	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15		Cab Calloway's Quinsicl.		Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Pete Harman's Orchestra
10:30	Chester Williams	Morgan Beatty, News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Belgium Day; speakers	"Ten Per Cent Club"
11:00	News, Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Talk; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News; Music	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden talk; Music	
7:45	News; War Summary	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning" talk	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien; "Music and Time"	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; songs	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	News; Music	Morning Toast; Fred and Posey	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45	Carl Moore; News			Ruth Moss, interviews	"Hollywood Four"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	Penny Singleton, songs	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Harvey and Dell; sk.	"The Breakfast Club"	"Navy Styles"	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	Dear Johnson"; sketch	BBC News; recorded	"Wartime Buying"
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Show"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Brush Creek Way"	Betty Pierce; talk	"Helen Mack"; sketch	Choir Loft	"Going Shopping"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Meet the Band"	Treasury Star Parade	"Going Shopping"
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ selection
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	"Tin Salvage"; Songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Beske Carter, News	Heather Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Judy and Jane	Orchestra; Soloists	Music "Carols C Banek"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Cadwallader, Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	"Cinnamon Bear Broadcast"
1:15	Serial drama	Educ. MacNeish, hymns.	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Summer Serenade	Sketches in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Summer Serenade	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Joseph P. Timilty, talk	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Sports Comments; Music	"Coast Guard Parade"
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light	Marching Along	John Kiley, organ
2:45	"Pepper Young" sk.	Fishermen's Program	Ryan; recital	Baseball Interviews	News report
3:00	David 'Harum'; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	M. Marble, News	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Cubs baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Snapshots	News; "Men of Sea"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	'Right to Happiness'	Cubs baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee; record-
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Cubs baseball game	ings
4:30	Children Are People	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee; record-
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	ings
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Esther, song	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; record-
5:15	Ilka Chase; songs	Adv'ntr's of Ben Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	ings
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	News reports	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Harman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Date With a Diet	Richard Gallagher, News.
7:30	"Reserved for Our	"The Lone Ranger";	Caribbean Nights; music	"Confidentially Yours"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra
7:45	Fighting Men	drama	Prentiss Headlines	Bob Ryder"; drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00	Nelson Eddy; orchestra; chorus	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sing Up the News"; Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Lahrworth's Orchestra
8:15		Lum 'n' Abner		Canadian Grenadier	Irish Music
8:30	Drama, with Joan Hershall; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	"Dough-Re-Mi"; musical quiz; Paul Lavalle's Or.	Guards Band	Drama Shop: About Today
8:45					
9:00	Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15		Goldman Band Concert	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	"Share Your Birthday"; service men	Goldman Concert; Songs		"Pass in Review"; Army entertainment	
9:45					
10:00	Moments to Music	The Garry Moore Show	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, News.	News reports
10:15	"The Merry Widow"	The Garry Moore Show		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Pete Harman's Orch.
10:30	ABC's of Governm't	Morgan Beatty, news	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Robert Trendler's Orch.; songs; comedy	Count Basie's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	News Here & Abroad			Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer,	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra,	News Service	Music You Want	Del Casino's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Red Manning's Orchestra	News Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Day's End; News

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalsell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and

America Is Declared in Key Position to Lead in Cleaning Up Postwar World

U. S. Part in Postwar League Held Vital to Lasting Peace

The United States must be a charter member of the postwar League of Nations, whatever its name or form, in order to assure a durable peace, in the judgment of speakers at a Harvard Summer School forum organized by the League of Nations Association.

The precise form of the coming international organization was held less important than the necessity for United States membership. Accumulated experience of the Geneva League, and its underlying ideas, provide a sound basis for going forward, according to Dr. Manley O. Hudson, first United States Justice on the World Court, who presided at the evening session.

In each of the major departments of any international organization for maintaining peace, the United States was found to hold a key position, and at times the decisive position.

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, international authority on plebiscites, traced step by step how the absence of the United States from Geneva seriously impeded the League's work for peace. She did not place all responsibility on the United States, but cited the following examples:

The Corfu Incident

The discouraging effect in 1923 of United States refusal to cooperate with League sanctions against Italy in the Corfu incident. Washington held out for the right of its citizens to trade with anyone.

Similar setbacks to League sanctions in Manchuria and in Ethiopia. Her remarks on Manchuria added a new twist to the controversy over whether Washington or London bears the chief blame for failure to stop Japan. Miss Wambaugh feels that Americans have unfairly charged Britain with all the blame.

In economics, Prof. Gottfried Haberler of the Littauer School of Public Administration emphasized a similar responsibility of the United States. Looking ahead he sees problems vastly larger and more intense than in 1918, as a result of the widespread destruction in this war. Prof. Hans Kohn concurred with an estimate that three-fourths of Russia's great cities will lie in ruins before this war ends.

Dr. Kohn and several other speakers warned that the war will be neither easy nor short. Throughout the afternoon and evening of discussion, punctuated by lively and numerous questions from the several hundred in the audience, ran a theme of awakening to see that events are forcing vast world responsibilities on people of this country.

Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, injected a realistic analysis of political hurdles, inside a country, as affecting its international policy.

He asked, for example, whether Americans would be willing to permit an international council to discuss its treatment of minorities —Negroes principally—or to pass on whether its should permit limited colonization by races—Orientals principally—hitherto excluded. While he did not advocate letting down all bars, he did point out that Americans must face these issues before blithely talking about minority and colonization decisions in Europe.

Another aspect of coming decisions, an International Police Force, was discussed by William Hermanns, lecturer at Harvard Summer School. Verbal fireworks crackled from the floor over his recommendation of a "strip system" along international borders. Inside these strips only the international air police would have arms. Mr. Hermanns pointed out that the strips would remain fully national on each side of the border, and that the air control would be the least offensive of any possible form.

The point that old-fashioned good will and sincerity, responsible for much of the success in Pan American relations, is indispensable to the functioning of any peace organization, however well constructed, was made by Roland Hall Sharp, Staff Writer on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor.

These Men Are Experts

By a Staff Photographer

At Concord Guerrilla School

The First Corps Area Tactical School at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., where State Guard officers from New England have been receiving expert instruction in methods of guerrilla warfare, is attracting attention from all parts of the country. These two authorities in rough and ready guerrilla tactics have been recent visitors at the school. Left to right: Lieut. Col. H. A. Pollock of the Royal Scotch Fusileers, Special Instructor British Army Staff, Washington, and Lieut. Col. Guildford Dudley, commander of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders who commanded British Home Guards and Regulars on the South Coast of England for 19 months. Colonel Pollock, former Director of the British Home Guard School, has taught classes at the school.

Maine Maps What to Do In Air Raids

PORTLAND, Maine, July 21 (AP)—Evacuation officers moved today to provide emergency havens for Maine residents in the event of actual or threatened air raids.

Guy P. Butler, State Evacuation Administrator, said evacuation areas would be established in coastal towns and in all communities of more than 5,000 population, and reception centers in inland towns of less than 5,000 population.

Cautioning against hysteria at the thought that evacuation might, at some time, become necessary, Mr. Butler said:

"For obvious reasons, no evacuation of civilians will be authorized or undertaken until such time as the threat of frequent bombings or other equally urgent military reasons make it an absolute necessity.

"But, in the interest of complete preparedness against all eventualities, it is highly important that an evacuation plan be ready to operate, in co-ordination with other defense services, on extremely short notice."

Ousted Teacher Wants Job Back

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 21 (AP)—Carl Walz, of Easthampton, ousted Turners Falls High School German and history teacher who was classified by his draft board as a conscientious objector, has petitioned Franklin County Superior Court for reinstatement by the Montague School Committee along with payment of expenses of the action.

The committee on July 6 said decreased enrolment had forced the elimination of German courses.

Mr. Walz, who was on tenure, alleges he was given no opportunity for hearing and claims the reason given for his dismissal was "a mere pretense."

Hearing was set for July 24 at Suffolk County Court, Boston.

Survey of New England Homes For 'V' Window Stickers to Open

New England homes will be inspected by the Office of Civilian Defense in the course of a nationwide "muster" program if owners permit, and each home participating in "the total war offensive" will be given a V window sticker, it is announced.

Describing New England's part in the nationwide program, Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense, said that the purpose of the inspection will be to enroll homes in constructive war work and make sure they are prepared for air raids.

Inspection of all property in the course of the "muster of American homes" will be done only if the owner or occupant consents, he said.

To get the V sticker, homes must:

1. Be supplied with blackout material, have an air raid shelter room where occupants would be safe from flying fragments, and be prepared with fire-fighting equipment.

2. Be participating in programs to conserve food, clothing, and transportation; be salvaging essential materials; refusing to spread rumors; and buying war stamps and bonds regularly. For each of these qualifications, the occupant's word will be taken.

Similar V stickers will be awarded to business establishments in strategic areas which are taking proper precautions against air raids.

The program will begin promptly, Mr. Loughlin said.

Associated Press

Badge of Honor

Launching a "Muster of American Homes," the Office of Civilian Defense announced in Washington July 20 that these "V" certificates would be awarded for window display by householders who meet blackout and air-raid protective requirements and buy war bonds and stamps.

Troops in Ireland Greeted by Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, speaking over the short wave radio station WRUL to Ireland, said last night that he hoped the "voice of the United States in the peace conference will be able to bring about a social and economic justice for all races and all lands."

Speaking on the second in a series of "friendship bridge" radiocasts, the Mayor sent greetings to American soldiers in Northern Ireland.

Stafford Clubs Protest to FSA On Use of Camp

STAFFORD, Conn., July 21 (AP)—The Stafford Civic Association and the Rotary Club protested by telegram in a resolution to the Farm Security Administration concerning the housing of 150 families from Florida at an old CCC camp here for use on tobacco plantations in Windsor.

The petition was signed by 500 residents including prominent citizens who said that 75 young boys who want work have not been hired.

Said the petition:

"Whereas we understand that it is proposed to house migratory labor at Camp Conner, a former CCC camp, located in the Town of Stafford, and whereas there is no local demand for such migratory labor, we the undersigned citizens of Stafford protest use of Camp Conner for this purpose and request that any plan for such use be permanently abandoned."

The Rotary Club announced that it understood the Negro labor already was en route to the camp and that an Army man, Lieut. Donald Ribolt, had been placed in charge.

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Forbes and Cagney Turn Over Estates for Army Maneuvers

War Activities in New England

Martha's Vineyard Estates Go to the Army—W. Cameron Forbes, former United States Ambassador to Japan, and James Cagney of the movies, have turned over 6,500 acres of land on Martha's Vineyard and Naushon Island to the Army for maneuvers to be held later this summer, it was announced by Maj. Harry G. Feldman, Camp Edwards rents and claims officer.

In addition to giving the Army tresspass rights to 500 acres of land in Chilmark and West Tisbury on Martha's Vineyard, Mr. Cagney turned over his summer home, "Tashmee" on West Tisbury to be used as quarters for staff officers stationed on the island.

Mr. Forbes, who served as Ambassador to Japan from 1930 to 1932 turned over 6,000 acres of land on Naushon Island where he maintains his summer home, and two other islands of the Elizabeth Island group south of Cape Cod.

Island Sees First Jeep—When Major Feldman went to Naushon Island with an Army jeep which was floated 15 miles across Vineyard Sound in a jeep carrier, it was the first time a motor vehicle had been on that land.

"Wild deer, wild sheep and rabbits scurried for shelter when they saw the jeep jogging down the cow paths," Major Feldman said. "I landed on the beach and drove the jeep over the sand dunes to the narrow roads which snake through the island. Wild deer and sheep were sleeping on the roads but when they heard the roar of the motor they lost no time in making their way through the woods."

Major Feldman made the trip to obtain tresspass rights on the island for Army training and maneuvers.

New Public Relations Director—Lieut. Col. John J. Donovan has been appointed Director of Public Relations for the Army First Corps Area, it has been announced.

Since Aug. 10, 1940, when he was ordered to extended duty with the Army, Colonel Donovan was Special Services officer for the Corps Area. Prior to this duty he was in CCC work in New England first as Commanding Officer of the War Veterans CCC Camp in the Blue Hills Reservation, Milton, Mass., and later as District Inspector for the 4th CCC with headquarters at Fort Adams, Rhode Island. In July, 1935, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in charge of CCC activities, serving also as Corps Area Welfare officer until August, 1940.

Colonel Donovan served with the 42d Division (Rainbow) in the First World War seeing action in the Argonne and Meuse-Argonne battles. He was also with the Army of Occupation in Germany. In civil life, the new Public Relations Officer was in the hardware and mill supply business.

New Post for Sweet—Maj. Russell H. Sweet, for the past year the First Corp Area's Director of Public Relations, has been appointed Assistant to the Provost Marshal of the First Corps Area.

The Major, who saw active duty in Europe during World War I was called to extended active duty with the Army as Assistant G-3 (Operations and Training Section of the Corps Area General Staff) on Sept. 18, 1940. He was transferred to G-2 (Military Intelligence) and appointed Assistant Public Relations Officer in December, 1940, and Director on Dec. 15, 1941.

Selective Service Violator Sentenced — Norman Emery McGraw, young Levant, Maine, farmer, who admitted he failed to present himself for induction into the Armed forces when directed by his draft board, was convicted in the United States District Court at Bangor yesterday of violating the Selective Service Act and was sentenced by Judge John A. Peters to two years in a Federal penitentiary. The youth is a member of the religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses.

Subs Launched at Portsmouth—The U. S. S. Scamp and the U. S. S. Scorpion slid into the water at the Portsmouth Navy Yard yesterday only 40 minutes apart in a double launching believed to have been the country's first for submersibles.

C. O.s in Connecticut—Seven registered conscientious objectors from camps in Massachusetts, Maryland, and North Carolina, the first to go to Connecticut, arrived in Hartford yesterday and were assigned jobs for the duration of the war on Hartford County dairy farms, Arthur Geary, placement officer of the United States employment service, announced. Others are expected shortly to relieve the Connecticut farm labor shortage.

New P. R. O.

United States Army Signal Corps

Lieut. Col. John J. Donovan

Who has been appointed Director of Public Relations for the Army First Corps Area.

Textile Union Leans Toward A. F. of L. Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 21—The old independent textile union of the American Federation of Textile Operatives seemed headed back today toward reunion with the American Federation of Labor. Originally a part of the A. F. of L. Textile Workers' Union, the A. F. T. O., split off in 1916.

The loomfixers' union, a strong unit of the A. F. T. O. here, voted recently for a merger with the A. F. of L. The weavers' union and the slasher tenders' union, other components of the A. F. T. O., also laid the groundwork for moving back to the A. F of L.

Fall River is the chief center of the A. F. T. O., which figured in a big strike this spring, at the time the largest in the country. The walkout grew out of a dispute over the form of labor organization to be followed in National Labor Relations Board elections.

The A. F. T. O. is a craft organization. It lost a series of elections to the rival Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which takes in all workers, skilled and unskilled, into industrial unions.

Caught between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., the independents indicated they would make their fight for bargaining existence with the A. F. of L. as their ally.

One of their leaders announced that the A. F. T. O. would ask that the new allied grouping be placed on the ballot in four mill elections just scheduled by the Labor Board.

Raise Forecast

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., July 21 (AP)—Edward C. Cluney, national representative of the Textile Workers Union of America, told a meeting of textile employees here recently that a pay raise would be forthcoming for them and throughout the entire industry on the heels of a raise in the steel business.

The raise, he said, should not be regarded as inflationary because of the differential between wages in the textile industry and other businesses. As a result, he said, the raise would merely place the textile industry a little more on the level with other industries.

Brokers Called Up Protected

Requirements for the renewal of insurance brokers' licenses have been relaxed by State Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington to protect the established business of brokers who are called into the Nation's armed services.

Commissioner Harrington, announcing that execution of a license applicaton in detail would not be required under such circumstances, said that arrangements should be made with a licensed person for the solicitation of new or renewal business on behalf of the licensee. He said that the law required execution of a power of attorney in such cases.

Walter Pidgeon Coming to Boston

Walter Pidgeon, star of the motion picture "Mrs. Miniver," will visit Boston tonight and sell War Bonds and Stamps from the stage of Loew's State Theater, where he will make an appearance at 9:45 p. m.

Autographed photos will be given those purchasing War Bonds.

MOTHER KNOWS BEST
or
The Tale of Two Fishes

... and the wise little fish traveled in the middle of the week and had a whale of a good trip—but the foolish little fish traveled on week-ends and had a trip like he was a sardine."
COAL WEATHER AHEAD
Your Government says—Fill Your Bin Now! Or be cold this winter.
THE MORAL IS PLAIN, TRAVEL IN MID-WEEK ON THE BOSTON and MAINE

Japanese-American Citizen Is Having His Day in Court

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 21—The West Coast Japanese-American citizen is having his day in court. When yesterday's arraignment of four American-born Japanese in Federal Court reaches the verdict or judgment stage the status of the many thousands such citizens now under guard in assembly centers will be clarified.

The four, Masaru Kawada, Jotaro Ban, Ernest Kinzo Wakayama, and Dr. Kaname Takahaski, are accused of having held an unauthorized and secret meeting, conducted in the Japanese language at Santa Anita assembly center, in violation of orders and regulations laid down by Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western defense command.

Attorneys for the four, including three attorneys acting for the American Civil Liberties Union, are preparing motions to be presented to the court which will hold that the constitutional rights of the four defendants have been violated; that they have a right to assemble when and where they like and to use any language they choose; that the military orders holding them in assembly centers are invalid.

Final Move

As a final move to free the four accused men, even though the constitutional decisions go against them, their attorneys will undertake to prove that at the time of the meeting on which the charges are based, the military regulations were not in effect.

If a Federal court judge or jury finds that the four are not guilty of conspiracy against United States military orders in a combat zone, as charged, orders and regulations relating to all Japanese-Americans in a similar situation would necessarily have to be drastically revised.

Alien is Mayor

On the other hand, if the civil court fully recognizes the Army's right to make restrictive regulations of a nature discriminatory to American-born Japanese, due to war's necessities the four accused men could be sentenced to two years in prison and to pay fines of $10,000 each.

Six other Japanese, all aliens, are facing similar charges before special boards. Their status is different because of their noncitizenship, and if found guilty they may only face internment in some inland Army camp for the duration of the war.

One of the aliens has been selected as chief executive, or "mayor" of the self-government system that was being established at the Santa Anita assembly center for the 18,500 Japanese-Americans, and Japanese there. Another, one of the Japanese-Americans, Masuru Kawada, was one of the seven "council members."

With the holding of the allegedly unlawful assembly, at which the Japanese language was used, and the subsequent arrest of the 10 men, the self-government system which it was hoped would handle all problems relating to the interior order of the center, was allowed to dissolve.

The Civil Liberties Union is not opposing the military order which compelled all persons of the Japanese race to remove from strategic coastal military zones in the pending case, but only those later regulations which confined the citizen Japanese in a certain place and made it unlawful for them to hold secret meetings and in these meetings to use the Japanese language. It is remembered here that under terms of General DeWitt's first evacuation order all Japanese were merely ordered out of the vital coastal defense zones. When most of them remained within such zones the order to place all in guarded assembly centers was issued.

Inland Move

Removal of Alien and citizen Japanese alike from the temporary assembly centers to more permanent relocation centers farther inland, where they may work at agriculture and other pursuits, is now in progress.

Japanese citizens in the centers will be permitted to vote this fall in their old home counties by means of absentee ballots, but it has been ruled by the Attorney General of the State that they may not vote in the counties in which they are assembled. Some of the centers are so large that if the Japanese were permitted to vote they could elect a full quota of Japanese county officials.

Next move in the trial of the accused Japanese citizens is the hearing of pleas to grand jury indictments on Aug. 10.

Profiteering Against Servicemen Scored

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced last night a nation-wide campaign to end profiteering in the sale of beer and soft drinks to soldiers and sailors—a practice he described as "a low form of chiseling."

Mr. Henderson invited any serviceman who believes he is being overcharged to notify his commanding officer, who in turn was asked to forward the complaint to the Office of Price Administration "for investigation and action."

The price administrator said no bottled drink could be sold at a price higher than the seller charged last March.

German Crack Troops Converge on Rostov

Continued from Page 1

rection of Stalingrad, the communiqué said.

The Germans further said that Russian rear guards and other scattered forces had been destroyed, while the German Air Force was continuing to attack crowded Soviet lines of retreat and river crossings and railways in the Rostov area.

Meanwhile the retreating Russians were leaving the rich Donets Basin coal regions ablaze and wrecked.

At the north of the curving 300-mile battleline, Red Army forces were battling hand-to-hand with the Germans on both banks of the Don River in a fight to sweep the Nazis from the last of their bridgeheads and trap those holding on in newly fortified positions between the river and Voronezh, 10 miles to the east.

The principal crossing was declared by Moscow to be still in Russian hands although many places on both banks have changed hands several times.

Rumanians Reported Rushed Into Action

Rumanians were reported rushed into action to reinforce Hungarian and German regiments south of the City, in the "V" formed by the junction of the Don and the Voronezh Rivers. Russians were said to have made several crossings of the Don in this zone to strike at supporting groups on the west bank.

Germans entrenched at the outskirts of Voronezh continued to throw up fortifications and plant antitank mines but they were reported heavily attacked and losing prospects of reinforcement and supply one by one in the systematic destruction of their bridgeheads.

The Russians said the whole complexion of the fighting in the Voronezh area had changed, and that they had not only beaten off German attacks on Sunday and Monday but had made advances themselves, tanks and planes dealing the Nazis a heavy flank blow northwest of the City and cutting their lines of communication.

More than 700 Germans were killed in a single action in the fiercely disputed Voronezh sector, and 13 Nazi tanks and a quantity of German guns either destroyed or captured, the communiqué said.

Soviet airmen were pounding the Germans in low-level attacks both in that area and southeast of Voroshilovgrad where the Russians destroyed 39 additional Nazi tanks, 95 trucks with supplies and troops, and a vast quantity of other equipment which the Germans need sorely to continue their drive on Rostov.

Russians and the Germans apparently were massing their forces in the great grain area between the Donets and the Don—from Boguchar to south of Millerovo—for an all-out effort to take Rostov from three directions and Stalingrad from two.

Southeast of Voroshilovgrad lies a branch-line railway from Pervozvanovka to Likhaya which the Germans need for their operations. The line connects with the Moscow-Rostov trunk railway and a spur to Stalingrad, on the Volga.

Wide World

Took Part in Allied Attack on Italian Fleet

These United States Army airmen were engaged with fliers of the British Royal Air Force in the engagement on June 15, the first officially recorded participation of American air forces in the Mediterranean theater. Second from the left is Capt. Francis B. Rang of Albuquerque, N. M., who navigated the leading Liberator bomber in the attack.

Air Raids in Egypt:

British Destroy 50 Axis Planes

Destruction of more than 50 Axis planes on the ground in two assaults on advanced airdromes in a single day was reported by the British today.

The raids on El Daba and Fuka, 25 and 60 miles behind the Nazis' lines, were the second and third in two days.

Other long-range fighters blasted Axis barges northeast of Sidi Barrani, 185 miles behind the lines. Land operations on the Egyptian Front were confined to patrols, while the British concentrated on attacks on General Field Marshall Erwin Rommel's Air Force.

A British communiqué said fires were left crackling among the Axis planes, 30 of which were ruined or badly damaged near Fuka.

From Alexandria came reports that simultaneously British fighter-bombers swarmed down on the Nazi air base at El Daba for the second successive day, dumping tons of bombs on the surprised concentration.

One pilot said he saw more than a score of planes burst into flames.

British fighters followed up the fighter-bombers by heavily strafing the field. All planes returned safely from El Daba.

RAF medium bombers, meanwhile, made night attacks on Axis planes, tanks, and trucks in the battlefront area around El Alamein, causing explosions and fires.

Halt Axis Convoy:

British Patrol Boats Attack in Channel

The British Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

"In the early hours of this morning a small patrol of our light coastal craft under command of Lieut. H. P. Cobb made contact with the enemy off Cap Gris Nez.

"The enemy consisted of a strong force of armed trawlers and powerfully armed flak ships.

"It was found that this enemy force was covering passage of a supply ship which was creeping up the Channel close to the enemy's coast.

"Despite great disparity of force, our patrol at once attacked. A somewhat confused action followed, in which one of the enemy trawlers was set heavily on fire and other enemy ships, including the supply ship, sustained a large number of hits.

"As a result of this action, the enemy abandoned his intention of proceeding up the Channel, turned back westward, and sought shelter in harbor.

"One of our motor gunboats was heavily hit and set on fire, and the Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that she must be considered lost.

"The remainder of our patrol returned safely to its base."

Northern Ireland:

Pilots and Negro Troops Join AEF

American pilots and Negro troops have arrived in Northern Ireland, swelling the ranks of United States invasion forces. There are Air Force maintenance crews with the pilots.

4 More Sinkings:

Three U. S. Vessels Among U-Boat Victims

Undersea raiders were credited by the United States Navy with having picked off four more merchantmen in the Western Atlantic recently, one of them a Swedish ship.

The four sinkings announced Monday, together with a fifth reported in dispatches from a Yucatan (Mexico) port, put at 390 the unofficial Associated Press tabulation of Allied and neutral wartime merchant vessel losses in the Western Atlantic.

Seventy-seven seamen were killed or missing and 130 rescued in the newly announced attacks.

The three United States victims were a medium-sized craft torpedoed off the northern coast of South America June 29, a small cargo carrier sunk several hundred miles of the United States East Coast on an unannounced date, and another small merchantman sunk 450 miles off the East Coast July 13.

The Swedish ship was torpedoed 800 miles from the northern coast of South America, while Yucatan reported the loss in the Caribbean July 20 of the Panamanian freighter Tachira.

Meanwhile a German High Command announcement said German submarines operating north of the Azores had sunk seven ships aggregating 38,000 tons "from a strongly escorted convoy bearing war material bound for Africa."

One of the vessels was said to have been blown up by ammunition she was carrying.

(There was no confirmation from Allied sources.)

This was one phase of a series of actions in which the High Command declared its U-boats had destroyed 16 Allied ships totaling 104,000 tons in a period of four days.

"One submarine penetrated to the St. Lawrence River, sinking there three ships aggregating 15,000 tons in an escorted convoy," it said. "A further steamer of 4,500 tons was torpedoed and was run aground by her crew."

Canada last week reported loss of three ships in the St. Lawrence.

Six ships of 51,000 tons were declared sunk and a freighter severely damaged by torpedoes in United States waters.

Germany Warned: Russia to Hit Back

By the Associated Press

London, July 21

A Berlin radio commenator last night warned the German people in a broadcast to expect a heavy Russion counter-attack in the Don River area.

"We are faced with Russian tactics of an entirely new kind," he said in cautioning his listeners not to be misled by the amount of territory thus far seized in Russia.

"Last summer they (the Russians) defended every inch of their soil. They have now swung to the opposite extreme. They are falling back deliberately with the obvious intention of making their real stand on the banks of the Don.

'We must expect them in their own time to counter-attack with considerable forces."

Japanese Bombed:

U. S. Planes Sink 2 Ships in Yangtze

Fighter-escorted United States bombers sank two Japanese ships Monday at the Yangtze River port of Kiukiang, southeast of Hankow, in a raid which challenged Japan's long-held control of the air over its waterway supply route into China.

Not one of the United States planes was damaged, said a communiqué from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. It said the Japanese ships were of 1,000 to 2,000 tons each.

In land fighting, a Chinese Army spokesman reported that the Japanese had fought their way back into the Chekiang provincial seaport of Wenchow on Friday after having been dislodged by the Chinese the day before.

In Kiangsi Province, he said the Chinese have widened to between 20 and 25 miles their wedge along the vital Chekiang-Kiangsi Railroad. The Chinese broke the enemy's domination of the line last week with the initial seizure of a 15-mile strip between Hengfeng and Iyang.

France Raided:

RAF Bombers Blast German-Held Bases

British airmen raided Nazi installations on the French invasion coast and the prime industrial targets of Northwest Germany Monday.

The four-engined Royal Air Force bombers, which bombed shipyards and U-boat nests at Vegesack, Germany, Sunday night, had returned only a few hours before some 200 Spitfire fighters roared across the English Channel.

Ranging up the coast from Le Havre, with American Eagle Squadron pilots manning some of the planes, the Spitfire squadrons swooped down on military targets as far north as Le Tréport. They destroyed the radio masts at Fécamp, attacked gun posts and factories.

Early Monday night Wellington bombers swung out over the Continent and attacked targets in Northwest Germany without losing a plane.

They followed a group of Boston Bombers which raided German defenses in Occupied France and attacked a power station in the Mazingarbe area.

Britain to Take Major Role In Postwar Security Setup

Continued from Page 1

to both producers of raw materials and manufacturers and that will be so regulated by international agreement as to provide against ups and downs of the trade cycle and unemployment which in the past those ups and downs caused in our two countries."

'No Reason for Antagonism'

Declaring that the British Government was anxious to take its full share of responsibility and collaborate with the United States Government in every way, Mr. Johnstone asserted that "in the postwar world we see no reason for antagonism and every reason for co-operation."

The full significance of this statement appears only when it is considered as part of a strong undercurrent that has developed here recently in favor of taking preliminary steps now to insure continuance of wartime co-operation between Great Britain and the United States in the postwar period. Mr. Acheson's speech as well as addresses delivered in the United States recently by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Vice-President Wallace, all indicating marked progress on the part of the United States Government toward taking a larger role in world affairs after the war, have made a big impression in Government diplomatic circles here.

Mr. Johnstone's statement is a deliberate response designed to show that the British Government welcomes this development and is ready to meet it halfway.

415 of N. J. Aliens Arrested by the FBI

NEWARK, N. J., July 21 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested 415 of New Jersey's 83,000 enemy aliens since the United States entered the war and plans to arrest 74 others soon, E. E. Conroy, assistant FBI director in charge of the Newark office, disclosed July 20.

Army Plane Crashes At Visalia, Calif.

FRESNO, Calif., July 21 (AP)—Five Army fliers were killed in the crash of a bomber plane near Visalia yesterday, the Public Relations Office at the Hammer Field base here announced.

The fatalities were:

Lieut. Dwight W. Harrelson, Lieut. Omer D. Curnutte, Corp. Cloie E. Hawkins, Private First Class James H. Dutrich, Private Paul G. Wright.

Crash of Bomber In Arizona Desert

TUCSON, Ariz., July 21 (AP)—An Army bomber, carrying a crew of eight, crashed at dawn yesterday 3½ miles southeast of its base, Davis-Monthan Airfield.

The B-24, one of several bombers on a night training flight, burned. The officers and men, who were killed instantly, were:

The pilot, First Lieut. Blair K. Blacker, Corvallis, Ore.

Second Lieut. Earl W. Howard, Cotton Falls, Kan.

Second Lieut. Bishop M. Toms, of Coggan, Iowa.

Corp. Richard J. Anderson, Jr., Route L, Marcellus Mich.

Corp. William J. Brady, Jr., Glendale, Calif.

Private Thomas B. Fish, Vincennes, Ind.

Private Thomas P. McGrath, Chicago.

Private Howard A. Peterson, Jersey City, N. J.

Peasant Charter Drafted For Liberalized Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—A 12-point "program of popular liberation and progress" for European peasant farmers has been drawn up by representatives of peasant communities of Central and Southeastern Europe now in exile in London.

Proclaiming their faith in democracy and in President Roosevelt's four freedoms, the peasants appeal to Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union for indispensable aid in carrying out a program based on recognition of the need for a common agricultural policy by the countries of Central Europe and the Balkans.

Signed by representatives from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, the program was worked out under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Whyte.

Although the signatories do not claim to represent the Governments concerned, there is good reason to believe that the program enjoys at least the partial indorsement of some of these Governments, and it is likely to become the basis of further efforts to set up a co-ordinated agricultural policy in this part of the Continent.

Control in Peasants' Hands

Beginning with peasant ownership of the land, including expropriation of the holdings of great landowners and the subdivision of their estates, the program goes on to point out that land reforms alone are not enough and envisages extensive agricultural co-operation, giving the peasants themselves control of marketing, credit, and the supply of agricultural equipment.

The peasants call for price regulation on both national and international scale to assure markets for their products at stable prices. They advocate rotation of and diversification of crops to assure more balanced farm production, as well as large-scale improvement projects, such as land drainage, irrigation, rural electrification, soil improvement, and agricultural education.

The program further calls for measures of general welfare to improve housing, nutrition, sanitation, and recreation for the peasants. It emphasizes the lack of adequate communications in many regions of Central and Southeastern Europe, and calls for an internationally sponsored survey of rail, road, sea, and air transport facilities.

Based on Market Needs

The program recognizes frankly that "its execution will depend in large measure on the extent of help which will be forthcoming from Great Britain, the United States, and the U. S. S. R."

It urges that "at the first opportunity the work of the Interallied Committee for Postwar Requirements should be extended to meet the needs of the peasantry, in order that the supply of machinery, electrical apparatus, railway material and rolling stock can be organized in accordance with the local demands of each market.

"We hope that by these measures relief and reconstruction plans will develop into a long-term policy for closer trading relations between this region of Europe and the United Nations."

Contrast With Nazis

This program in the opinion of its signatories "is a present constructive alternative to the prospects held out by Nazi Germany.

"All of our countries have in recent years fallen more and more under the control of Germany, because she bought our products and dictated the price which she would pay for them.

"After victory we must be relieved from the grip of the German taskmasters; and this can only be achieved by opening new markets for us in Britain and Western Europe, and by closer all-round association between us and the United Nations."

Prevention of Chaos

The preamble to the program emphasizes the hope that "if given due publicity during the closing stages of the war it would have a reassuring effect on the people and would help materially to prevent anarchy and chaos in large tracts of Central and Southeastern Europe."

Representatives of the peasant communities which drew up and signed the program were: For Bulgaria, Dimitre Matzankieff; for Czechoslovakia, Ladislav Feierabend and Jan Lichner; for Greece, Vrasidas Capernaros; for Hungary, Arnold Daniel and Michael Karolyi; for Poland, Stanislav Mikolajczyk and Witold Kulerski; for Rumania, Pavel Pavel; for Yugoslavia, Rudolf Bicanic, Fran Gabrovshek, and Milan Gavrilovic.

U. S. Planning to Expand Global Air Transportation

Continued from Page 1

one way or the other, by the President.

Mr. Higgins, strongly advocating Mr. Kaiser's program, is now in Washington and is expected to see Mr. Roosevelt soon.

Commercials to Help

Meanwhile, the Army's air transport command is carrying through a far-flung expansion of its air-deliveries services and is calling in nine of the nation's largest commercial aviation companies to help do the job.

The enlarged service, which expects to make larger and larger use of glider planes for the delivery of supplies, will greatly speed the delivery of both men and materiel.

The Government is confident that in the near future that the United States will not have 'a single A. E. F. anywhere in the world which it cannot supply by air.

"We wish to use our military aviators to fly over Germany," said Brig. Gen. Harold L. George, chief of the air transport command. "The commercial companies already are doing a good deal of this overseas ferry work for us under contract. "We wish them to do more, just as much more as their ingenuity enables them to do. What they cannot do, the Army will do, but we want to get their maximum, and are sure we will.

"We will not have any forces overseas which we cannot supply by air."

Army to Supply Planes

General George and the commercial airline representatives were equally confident of the practicability of the new plan, which is expected not to interfere with the commercial companies' present business at all, but to be added to it. The Army is to supply the cargo planes. The companies, besides administration, are to supply the new pilots and crews.

Gliders, General George said, are very definitely in the picture, but not right away. At present he feels the glider plane, extremely useful for trebling the load which a single aerial motor can transport, is limited to moderate hauls. This is because weather's uncertainty makes a long haul by this means an uncertain venture. That gliders will come into long-distance transport work eventually he seems to believe fully.

The aircraft industry is now beginning to produce cargo planes on rapidly increasing scale. At the outset, war production was chiefly of trainer planes, to get the pilot training under way. Then it shifted predominently to combat planes.

That predominence continues, but the cargo planes are beginning to appear in greater number. It is in fact, to keep pace with this increased production that the Army's air transport command is now reaching out to the commercial companies for the pilots and crews with which to man the rapidly increasing cargo planes.

The commercial companies which have promised their hearty co-operation are American Airlines, Braniff Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Northeast Airlines, Northwest Airlines, Pan American Airways, Transcontinental and Western, United Airlines Transport and Western Airlines.

Higgins Ready

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 21 (AP)—Andrew J. Higgins predicted July 20 that his $65,000,000 Shipbuilding Corporation plant, closed here Saturday by the United States Maritime Commission, would be reopened for construction of 70-ton flying boats.

Mr. Higgins said he had conferred by telephone with Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder at Portland, Ore., and they had agreed on conversion of shipyards on the West Coast and the Gulf Coast. He said he would lay the question before the Maritime Commission and President Roosevelt.

He told a press conference that the Higgins plant, which contracted with the Maritime Commission last March to build 200 Liberty ships, was originally planned "with the view of constructing flying boats in addition to the 200 Liberty ships contracted for as well as other vessels."

Mr. Higgins commended the Maritime Commission, saying "All my dealings with the commission have been friendly and I find it a compact, fast-working group, unaffected by red tape."

Co-operation

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin, Company president, said "we are anxious to make every possible contribution to the rapid development of a vital air cargo transport fleet," and that his company already had a design for a 250,000-pound air transport plane larger than the Mars of 140,000 pounds.

"If the Government wishes us to follow the suggestion of Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder and license the shipbuilding companies to help manufacture the Mars type of Air vessel we shall be glad to do so and to extend our full co-operation.

"It must be left to the judgment of the Government authorities which organizations will be called upon to aid in building up the important air-cargo service. Many things must be determined before the program can be launched.

"We are extremely pleased with the performance of the Mars. The type is ready immediately to be placed in production either as war vessels or cargo ships and we are awaiting the Government's decision.

"However, the Glenn L. Martin Company already has a design for a much larger air vessel—the 250,000 pound transport—and ships of even larger size are possible now. Such vessels as the Mars and the larger types can easily assume the chief burden of ocean transport because of their high speed and greater frequency of movement. Since we are losing surface ships much faster than we can build them because of enemy submarine activities, the air-cargo program is of extreme importance at this time."

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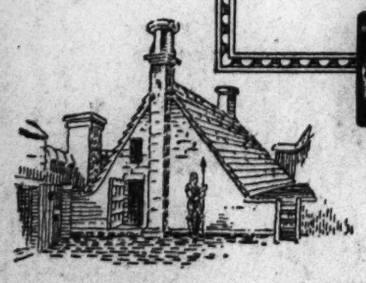

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Russia Largely a Nation of Youth

More than 45 per cent are still in 'teens — Soviet comprises upward of 50 varying nationalities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21 — Russia is young.

More than 45 per cent of its near 200,000,000 people are under 19 years of age. This condition permeates all of the 50 or more nationalities—eight-tenths white—which are included in the Soviet Union.

Thus the nation as a whole has a resiliency of youth which was one of the imponderables which Germany probably failed to take into account.

This is the conclusion of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institution, in a treatise on the races of Russia just issued by the Institution for free distribution as one of a "war background" series.

At first glance the peoples—with various physical characteristics, origins, traditions, and languages—may appear a somewhat chaotic mixture. But Dr. Hrdlicka points out, they have drifted toward a common pattern through the centuries so that today, except for manner of dress and language, few strikingly pronounced differences are noticeable to the lay observer.

Dr. Hrdlicka probes deeply into the origins of the present Russian peoples. They first appear—at least one element of them—in history about 600 B. C. as "Scythian" husbandmen of the Greek historians.

Came of Fighting Stock

Who were these "Scythians"? Because of their supposed fighting qualities and their contacts with the Greeks, few peoples of antiquity have been subject to more debate as to their ethnic identity. But archaeological evidence now makes fairly certain, Dr. Hrdlicka says, that the bulk of them—especially those in the eastern half of their territory—were of a semi-Mongoloid stock belonging to the same general racial complex as the present-day Turkenians and Tartars.

The "Scythians"—Tartar and Slav alike—were overrun by various invaders. First came the Goths. Then the Goths themselves were overrun by the great Hun invasion of the fourth century, probably the most sustained and serious Asiatic incursion of all time. This practically obliterated the old Scythia. The Huns were typical Mongoloid nomads. From Southern Russia they extended their incursions over most of Western Europe. But they established nothing permanent and eventually, after the passing of Attila, receded into Asia.

"The Russians proper appear in the historic arena in the ninth century," Dr. Hrdlicka explains, "they refer to themselves as 'Slavs,' from 'Slava,' to glorify. Their early history and origin are wrapped in the mists of uncertainty. A considerable group of their tribes was gathered along the Dnieper and its tributaries. The Romans did not differentiate them from the Germans.

Had to Call in Outsider

"But there was no unity among them. Their dissentions finally led to the proposal that they call some prince of foreign stock, of whom none could be jealous, to merge all the subdivisions into one strong Slav state. The Wisdom of this proposal was admitted and envoys of the various tribes called on certain princes of the Varangians, non-Slavic settlers of Scandinavian origin.

"The Scandinavian Varangians were soon absorbed in the sea of Slavic stock but the family of Rurik remained. The Slav element was extremely virile and tenacious and expanded in all directions where resistance was not insurmountable. This expansion took place chiefly toward the northeast and northwest where gradually the primitive Finno-Ugrian strains were replaced or largely absorbed.

"This spread continued until early in the thirteenth century when all Southern Russia fell under the greatest blitz that had yet afflicted it—the final and overwhelming Tartar invasion.

Covered Wide Area

"The invasion covered all of present Ukraina and extended over much of Poland, Galicia, Hungary, and some of Eastern Germany. Southern Slavs were subjected to Tartar rule or forced to flee. Russia as a whole suffered from the effects of the invasion for 300 years. The invaders established themselves over the southeastern part of the country and developed a political entity of their own which lasted until 1783, the year of their final submission to the Russians. To this day a large part of the highland population of the Crimea is more or less Tartaric in composition.

"But the Slavs, somewhat affected by the various invasions which had passed over them, still persisted. From the anthropological standpoint today the Russians belong overwhelmingly to the great body of Slavs in general. Their cradle is the region extending from present Moldavia to the watershed of the Upper Vistula. But the Russian population shows also traces of admixture with Nordics, Finns, Turks, Tartars, and Iranians."

Wide World; Sovfoto

Youth of the Soviets

Girl parachute jumpers (above) participate in war training—an activity which in a manner characteristic of all walks of life lays stress upon the role of the younger generation. Typical faces of the Russian boys are shown in the picture below.

1,000 Heavy Bombers a Month For RAF Planned by the U. S.

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The United States is planning to build 1,000 four-motored bombers each month for the RAF, said Sir Charles Bruce-Gardner in the 1942 edition of "Jane's All the World's Aircraft," authoritative year book on fighting and civilian planes, published July 20.

Many of the big bombers will be Liberators (Consolidated B-24's) and Flying Fortresses (Boeing B-17's), said Sir Charles, who is chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

He added that the ideal of "standardized Anglo - American military airplanes embodying the best thought of the two nations" was in sight and that the battle between the Allies and the Axis for superior combat ceiling for their warplanes was progressing favorably.

Higher Service Ceiling

New Allied fighters have "greater firepower, better armor, higher speed and higher service ceiling," the expert asserted.

Military secrecy kept details of many of the newest Allied fighters and bombers out of the year book.

Reviewing the war in the air, the new volume discloses that until Jan. 1, 1942, the RAF had shot down 8,574 Axis planes with a loss of 3,692 of its own, and that the British fighter command, auxiliary antiaircraft and balloon defenses had accounted for 1,394 Axis aircraft over Britain in 1941. British planes lost over Britain in 1941 numbered 559.

The next step in the battle for altitude was seen in descriptions of leading fighter types.

Germany's potent Focke-Wulf 190 was credited with a speed of 370 miles per hour at 19,000 feet, with a ceiling of 40,000 feet, the highest of any fighter listed by the manual.

Spitfire V

Britain's Spitfire V, which is faster than the original Spitfire's 387 miles per hour, is now armed with two 20-millimeter cannon and four machine guns. Its ceiling was not disclosed.

The Whirlwind, Britain's new two-motored day and night fighter, has an armament of four 20-millimeter Oerlikon cannon and is credited "by enemy sources" with a speed of 353 miles per hour at 16,400 feet.

Details of new American aircraft in the fight for height are even more scarce.

The Thunderbolt (Republic P-47B) fighter, pride of the United States Army Air Corps, is "heavily armored, has bullet proof fuel tanks and carries powerful armament of large and small calibre machine guns," the year book said.

The United States' Curtiss P-40F, which is powered by British-patented Rolls Royce Merlin engines, made by Packard in the United States, was said to have "increased speed and climb" and an "increase in firepower of over 480 per cent over the original P-40."

Jack of All Trades

The Hawker Hurricane, Britain's jack of all trades in the air, is now the heaviest gunned fighter in action on the air fronts of the world, the volume asserts. The Hurricane 11 carries either 12 Browning .303 machine guns firing 13,200 rounds per minute or four Oerlikon 20-millimeter cannon firing 2,400 rounds per minute. When used as a fighter-bomber it carries 500 pounds of explosives.

The Hurricane, like the Spitfire and Thunderbolt, promise "increased performance" in the next six months, Jane's said.

Details on the Red Air Force of Soviet Russia were extremely skimpy, occupying only a page and a half compared to 103 pages devoted to U. S. war and civil aircraft.

Specifications of Russia's famed Stormovik, used for ground attack and antitank attack, are absent, but Jane's says the plane is armed with two cannon and two machine guns. The Soviet's 1-18 fighter, credited with a speed of 360 miles per hour, makes its first appearance in the year book.

Japanese military and naval aircraft described in the book are all old well-known types. Of the Mitsibushi Zero fighter Jane's says "no publishable details are available."

Two oddities of the aerial war are noted. One is the Northrop "Flying Wing" of which Jane's said "immediate development is likely to be within the military field." The other is Italy's Caproni-Campini monoplane which Italian dispatches reported on Jan. 1, 1941, was flown 168 miles in 2¼ hours on the rocket principle.

Churchill on Election Query

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declined in the House of Commons today to commit himself on the question of calling a general parliamentary election before the end of 1942.

The request that Mr. Churchill make a statement on a new election stemmed from the fact that because of the war Britain has had no General Election since 1935, when most of the present Members were seated.

In answer to a request by Mr. Rupert De la Bère, Conservative, for a statement regarding the Government's intentions concerning holding an election, Mr. Churchill replied:

"It would be most unusual, in my view, and contrary to the best precedent for any statement to be made forecasting the advice which, in hypothetical circumstances, should be tendered to the King in respect of a dissolution."

In order to obtain a General Election it would be necessary for the Prime Minister to advise the King to dissolve Parliament.

Some sections of Parliament, the press and the public have been demanding dissolution of the present House, which was mainly elected in 1935, and calling of a new election in an effort to determine what critics term the true sentiments of the people.

Objections have been raised, however, that an election would upset the country and require a new registration of voters because of wartime shifts in the population.

Commander Robert Tatton Bower, retired naval officer and Conservative M. P., opened a debate in the House of Commons on Britain's wartime security regulations today with the declaration that Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison possessed "powers which would make Hitler absolutely green with envy."

"The Home Secretary has power to arrest and detain all, from the Archbishop of Canterbury down to the humblest laborer in the land," Commander Bower said.

"That this should be allowed to continue unchallenged might establish a precedent which would have terrible contingencies later on," he added.

Mr. Morrison said in reply that "when we think of what Himmler (Nazi Gestapo Chief) has been doing in Czechoslovakia . . . surely no patriotic member of this House is going to liken the defense regulations to the procedures of inhumanities and abominations of the Hitler regime."

Referring to one of those interned under the defense regulations, Mr. Morrison said: "I am not so sure there would have been anything soft and gentle if Sir Oswald Mosley (British Fascist leader) had been the Hitler of Great Britain."

Japan Believed Ready for Siberia Test

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, July 21—Opinion is practically unanimous here that Japan will attack Russia this summer or early fall, especially in view of the aggravation of the Russian position in Europe.

This is not considered altogether an unfavorable prospect because it would open a second land front in the Far East without which Chinese circles have found it difficult to see any way to defeat Japan decisively.

But the Chinese warn against a complacent estimate of Russia's chances of defeating Japan.

They realize that the Japanese have their best troops in Korea and Formosa, at least one third of their entire Army equipped with first-rate modern armaments, that the largest part of the Japanese Air Force and Navy have been held in reserve for the war against Russia, and that the present measure of Japan's consolidation on other fronts will make it possible for it to throw in heavy reinforcements and to use larger quantities of metal and oil in the Russian campaign than was thought possible a short while ago.

Decisive Period

It is expected that the first few weeks of a Japanese war against Russia probably will be the decisive period because the Japanese will use all their strength at the outset in order to reduce or immobilize Vladivostok and all the Russian airfields within easy striking distance of Japan, hoping that during the initial period the Russian Air Force will be too busy in its attempt to harass Japanese lines of communication and troop concentrations to make Japan proper its main target. It is emphasized in Chungking, therefore, that much will depend upon the measure of immediate American support for Russia in case of a Japanese attack; that is, upon America's readiness to use Russian airfields at once for devastating bombing raids on Japanese cities, naval bases, and shipping apart from general assistance for the defense of the most vital Siberian areas. It is largely for this reason that the Chinese eagerly are awaiting the reconquest of the Japanese foothold in the Aleutian Islands.

The absence of concrete indication of a forthcoming Japanese attack on the Soviet Union should not give rise to any doubt as to its probability or almost certainty, according to well-informed Chinese circles. These circles state that the attack has been prepared so thoroughly and for such a long time that little more than the actual order will be required to launch it and it is unlikely that the world will get any previous warning.

There are, however, two indications of an indirect nature. First, the Japanese Army recently has been active in the Inner Mongolian Provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan fighting Chinese guerrillas and regular troops in an obvious attempt to secure its rear, to extend its advanced positions toward Russian-dominated Outer Mongolia, and to forestall the junction of Russian and Chinese armies in a zone of considerable strategic importance where the desert between the two countries is relatively narrow.

Second, the Japanese recently have intensified their conscription of Chinese labor in North China, demanding a total of 2,000,000 men for the current year in comparison with an average of 1,000,000 men in previous war years. Of the work army 1,500,000 men are to be used in Manchuria and 100,000 in Japan proper. This large volume of forced labor is mainly required for road building, transportation, and other auxiliary services to the Japanese Army.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Government is watching the international situation and the present breathing spell is being used to increase China's own strength. The unqualified praise showered on China by all its allies and many neutrals has given rise to fresh self-examination. There has been a fair amount of frank talk about Chinese shortcomings and the necessity to redouble its own war effort. Special emphasis is being laid on a more equitable application of the principle of general conscription which would yield a stronger, better, and more intelligent type of soldier and a special conscription promotion week has just been held.

Chinese Youth Assailed

Gen. Chang Chin-chung, Director of the Political Training Board of the National Military Council and former Commander in Chief of the Chinese Defenders of Shanghai, states that the quality of Chinese recruits who have been almost entirely drawn from the farmers' ranks—and as a rule not from the strongest and most intelligent young men in the villages—is not as high as is desired. He adds that the sources of manpower supply in the rural districts are gradually being depleted to the detriment of agricultural production. The General, therefore, urged the intellectual, middle, and wealthy classes not to evade conscription.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, after his recent admonition to wealthy landowners for withholding their sons from the Army and their food surpluses from the Government, recently castigated Chinese youth and especially the young men of the well-to-do classes. He said it distressed him to "see the Chinese youth still in a state of perfunctoriness, demoralization, apathy, and impracticability."

Two years ago he issued a similar statement urging them to rectify their bad habits and live a new life. While many able bodied men from the villages are in the Army, he said, there are many young men of the intelligentsia who refuse to serve at the front after their graduation or seek refuge from conscription in the sanctuary of the school campus.

In his opinion, "the urgent task facing the educationalists is to encourage the youth to exercise their initiative and to develop an energetic spirit but more particularly the youth should be taught to discipline themselves and to be law-abiding. What they need most is a sense of patriotism and national consciousness for, unfortunately, the youth have forgotten themselves and have made utterances or taken actions contrary to the interest of the State." He urged the introspect and a complete reorientation of their outlook toward life as well as their duty toward the country.

Chungking was satisfied by the information given by the Minister of Communication, Chang Kia-ngau, that the loss of the Burma Road virtually has been made up by the recent increase of the transport capacity of freight air lines linking China with the outside world and that the primitive but potent system of stage transportation by pack animals, pull carts, carriers, and river boats is being extended in order to overcome the shortage of gasoline and trucks in long hauls to the places where the important material actually is needed. Further expansion of the freight air fleet, for which the prospects seem good, would serve to raise the import capacity of China beyond that of the lost Burma Road.

Chinese Army to Call 2,000,000 Each Year

By the Associated Press

Chungking, July 21

China will need 2,000,000 new soldiers each year for the next three years, Gen. Cheng Tseh-jen, Director of Conscription, said.

He added that although China mobilized a large number of men in the first five years of war with Japan and was planning to call up 6,000,000 more, those in the service would total less than 4 per cent of the nation's population of more than 400,000,000.

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Japanese preparations for an attack on Russia's Siberian maritime province and Vladivostok are almost complete, and, if necessary, the Japanese could "press the button and start to move into Siberia," a British source declared today.

This source, whose identity was not disclosed, said the occupation of islands at the western tip of the Aleutians resulted in a useful strategical situation for the Japanese since it placed them "on the flank of a possible American attack on Japan."

While Japan has massed an army of about 30 divisions in Manchukuo, its military activity in Burma and other areas necessarily has been limited, it was pointed out.

In Burma and the South Pacific, this source said, Japan has been consolidating its positions. He added that the only real Japanese activity in those areas now is in the Solomon Islands, from which the Japanese can interfere with communications between the United States and Australia.

Bad weather, which will continue until October or November, also has been a factor in restricting military operations by both sides in Burma. There have been no real signs, meanwhile, of further Japanese moves toward an invasion of India.

Siberia is the danger point of the Allied strategical situation in East Asia, this source said.

"The Japanese will attack when it suits them, not the Germans," he added.

He predicted that Japan was preparing to throw at least half a million men into such an overland onslaught against Russia's Siberian strongholds.

More U. S. Aid Asked

CHUNGKING, July 21 (AP)—A Government spokesman said today that China intended to ask the United States through Lauchlin Currie, special adviser to President Roosevelt, for more planes and a "rather long list" of other war tools.

He said that Mr. Currie, who returned to China on July 16 after a visit to the United States, brought a message from Mr. Roosevelt to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, but that he didn't know its contents.

The spokesman said that Mr. Currie's first visit to China a year and a half ago resulted in closer co-operation between China and the United States, and predicted that the second visit would be even more fruitful.

"China is bending every ounce of energy toward fuller use of her own resources," the spokesman said. "Transport engages our first attention. After all that can be done by China herself is done, there will still remain needs which can only be filled from the outside."

Germans Prevent Belgian Acclaim Of Independence

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 21 (AP)—Dispatches from Brussels reported that reinforced patrols cruised the streets of the Capital of Nazi-occupied Belgium today and all monuments were guarded on this Belgian Independence Day which the people were forbidden to celebrate.

Schools took advantage of a loophole in the ordnance banning celebrations and dismissed classes while churches were attended by capacity crowds, mostly women and children.

The men were at work in accordance with an order forbidding any business from closing for the day.

The order imposing the various restrictions, published well in advance and unsigned, ruled out any kind of manifestations such as wearing flowers or placing them on monuments. Even the usual bandstand and street concerts were taboo.

The order also had the effect of preventing popular celebrations over the announcement of the birth of a son on July 18 to King Leopold and Princess De Rethy, the former Mary Lilian Baels, daughter of a former Belgian Cabinet Minister, whom he married last year.

Belgian Paratroops Cheered at London

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Belgian parachute troops, training for the day when they can descend on their native land to drive out the Germans, were cheered by throngs at a military review here today in observance of Belgium's Independence Day.

Detachments of motorized infantry and artillery and air force and naval units showed that the nation has a real fighting force in Britain.

Camille Gutt, Minister of Finance and War in the Government-in-Exile, told the officers and men that Germany, with all its gains, never would attain victory because the United States had now joined in the fight. He said the Belgian people could rejoice that "the worst is past."

Warship for Britain Every 48 Hours

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 21—Figures for British naval production given in London recently show that an average of one warship is being launched in Britain every 48 hours, according to the BBC.

The broadcast added that new corvettes, Britain's fast antisubmarine craft, completed since 1939 amount to more than 120. This covers war losses many times over. Nineteen new cruisers have come into service since 1939.

U. S. Hears New Russian Symphony Written in Leningrad Under Fire

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The voice of warring Russia, fighting for life, cried out with eloquence and power today in the Western Hemisphere première of the new Seventh Symphony of Dmitri Shostakovitch, composer and firefighter of Leningrad.

Arturo Toscanini led the National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra, enlarged to 110 members to meet the demands of the vast work, through the brilliant score written under the bombs and shells of the German siege of Leningrad.

Shostakovitch's original score was brought to this country by airplane and motorcar from Kuibyshev, Russia—preserved on microfilm, packed securely in a small tin can.

After expressing confidence in Toscanini's "superlative skill," the Russian composer sent this message to the millions of radio listeners:

"The symphony is being performed by an orchestra conducted by the brilliant master, Arturo Toscanini, on a day when freedom loving nations are waging battle against the common enemy—Hitlerism.

"When I was working on the Seventh Symphony, my thoughts were of hatred for the enemy and love of people—of the trials of progressive mankind and our coming victory. I wrote my symphony in my native city of Leningrad in those days when the enemy tore at the gates of this beautiful city.

"My music is my weapon and I have endeavored to vest my symphony with those feelings which grip our people. We fight for light against darkness, for freedom against tyranny, for humanism against barbarity.

"Hitlerism is the enemy of culture and civilization. During these grim and strenuous days our culture and art must not stand aside from this historical fight. Let us muster all our strength for an active and decisive struggle in the name of triumph and righteousness."

Comment on the Symphony by New York critics varied, although all gave it considerable praise.

Woman in Colorado To Run for Congress

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., July 21 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Pellet, who saved a small mountain railroad from abandonment last winter by spending a month in Washington making a successful plea for a $65,000 Federal loan, wants to be Colorado's first Congresswoman.

State Representative in 1939, she won unanimous designation at the Fourth Congress District Democratic Assembly yesterday and will have no primary opponent. She will oppose Representative Robert F. Rockwell, Paonia Republican, in the general election.

The little Rio Grande Southern Railroad, a 171-mile, narrow-gauge road, was threatened with abandonment when Mrs. Pellet convinced Federal officials it should be kept in operation to haul war-essential ores.

School for Gliders Backed by Spain

MADRID, July 21 (AP)—A group of Spanish glider enthusiasts supported by the Air Ministry is developing a school for gliders which the newspaper Arriba said may soon be the largest in Spain.

The chief of the German glider organization recently visited Spain and helped choose the field for the school. The Air Ministry lent the group two gliders.

Carrier Pigeons Finally Get Place In RCAF Program

OTTAWA, July 21 (AP)—The carrier pigeon has been given a place in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Scores of pigeon fanciers who offered their services to the Federal Government at the outbreak of war only to be told there was no niche for them now have their chance with an announcement from RCAF recruiting headquarters that their services are needed.

The RCAF is anxious to recruit immediately some 70 experienced loftmen—as pigeon handlers are called—for service on Canada's East and West Coasts. Experience in handling and training racing pigeons will be the determining factor when prospective recruits apply at the regular RCAF recruiting centers across the Dominion.

Headquarters spokesmen said the call at present is just for loftmen; pigeons are not wanted so far.

The loftmen will become regular members of the RCAF and, after a period of training, take up posts at various operational stations.

They will train racing pigeons to "home" after being released from aircraft far out at sea or inland and will instruct RCAF flying personnel on handling of the birds. Each loftman will have from 50 to 200 birds under his charge when the new lofts are completed sometime in September.

Carried two to a plane, the birds will be taken out on the Atlantic and Pacific patrols for use as carriers of messages and maps. Fliers may depend on the pigeons if planes are forced down at sea or in barren country with the radio out of commission.

Hitler's Guards Supreme Armed Force in Germany

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 21 — Hitler's black-shirt guards, the Waffen SS—that branch of the SS incorporated in the Army—are today the supreme armed force in Germany to which all other arms are subordinated," according to a statement published in a confidential SS paper, the British Radio reported.

The text of a statement concerning the relationship of the Waffen SS to the German Army was published in the SS Reichskriegsführungsbericht—a privately published newspaper, whose circulation is limited to high SS officers.

The statement was quoted as saying, "As the result of the recent enlargement of its competency, the SS is today the supreme armed force in Germany to which all other arms are subordinated. Thus the successes of the SS have found recognition.

"These increased powers safeguard the positions of the SS against all resistance on the part of the Army. In addition the demand for a considerable supply of heavy arms for the Waffen SS remains in force."

Mrs. Luce Wins Backing For Seat in Congress

GREENWICH, Conn., July 21 (AP)—The Colored Republican League of Fairfield County indorsed Mrs. Clare Booth Luce for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Fourth District in a resolution made public today by John A. Pringle of Greenwich, Executive Committee Chairman.

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Vera Dean Sees Need to Face World Facts

Women are natural enemies of war. The fact that they are taking a more active part in this than in any previous armed conflict is only stiffening their determination now to exert more actively than ever before their influence in the making of peace. Some of their opportunities and responsibilities are discussed in the following interview, the first of a series which the Woman's Page of The Christian Science Monitor is publishing as part of this newspaper's contribution to peaceward thinking.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

We must have realistic education in international affairs, and we must recognize the fact that we cannot look at the world through Anglo-Saxon eyes and thereby help solve its problems.

Vera Micheles Dean, Editor and Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, thus stated two requirements she believes to be fundamental if America is to take her place as a power for peace after victory has been won by the United Nations.

"Since 1919, we have had what has commonly been called 'education for peace'," she said, "but we have wasted time discussing how wonderful peace is instead of trying to find out the causes for war and how these causes can be alleviated. We must learn to deal with the world as it is, and not to indulge in wishful thinking."

Requires Constant Vigilance

The preservation of peace, Mrs. Dean pointed out, requires economic sacrifices, constant vigilance, and a sense of responsibility on the part of all human beings.

Mrs. Dean is one of the women of this country who has been devoting her time for the past few years to an effort to awaken Americans to the necessity for looking at world affairs squarely and discarding pre-conceived notions about the attitude the United States should have toward other countries. Through her writings, her radio broadcasts, and her lectures, she has been pointing out the need for clear thinking and an international rather than an isolationist viewpoint.

She was in Boston to address the Women's City Club at the time of this interview. She greeted me in one of the reception rooms of the handsome twin clubhouses on historic Beacon Hill, indicated a seat beside her on a small divan, and went to the point of her discussion. Her directness was plainly characteristic of her approach to the problem in hand.

Must Begin in Childhood

"Wide intellectual discussion of international affairs has been popular in recent years," said Mrs. Dean, "but it has been carried on by those already 'converted' to an international viewpoint. It would be a good investment to educate all of our people in international affairs, from childhood up. This education must begin in the lower grades," she said, "and become part of our consciousness so that children will grow up as internationalists. It must be part of the daily thinking of our people."

Such education, including far more history than has previously been taught, and a sharpening up of courses in geography to make them graphic and exciting to students, should prepare Americans for valuable service and leadership in the neighborhood of nations, Mrs. Dean believes.

"We should not educate ourselves for hypothetical discussions but to serve," she declared.

"Realism should not be confused with cynicism. We must learn the needs, desires, and prejudices of other peoples. We have become aware of our need of China, Russia, and India, but we know little about them. We Americans should realize that it is not we who are helping others only, but they who are also helping us. And we who need their help should avoid unbecoming self-confidence."

Teachers Need Training

It may be necessary to retrain teachers, said Mrs. Dean, in order to educate the new generation of Americans to be keenly aware not only of the principles on which their own Government is founded but also of the responsibility this Nation must take in helping to maintain a well-ordered world.

Looking beyond the war to post-war problems, Mrs. Dean expressed her conviction that it was of foremost importance that the United Nations should state before the end of the conflict that they seek no territorial aggrandizement.

She is hopeful that a structure of international administration will already have been set up for the repatriation of the millions who have been uprooted from their homelands. She is convinced this gigantic problem is beyond any private agency, and must be a governmental undertaking. Whatever form of administration is worked out, might be the seed for an international organization that could continue to function for the common good, she believes.

Mrs. Dean is of the opinion that co-operation with Russia will not be difficult when the war is over. The necessities of the period have resulted in many modifications in Russia, she said, and in distribution of power which formerly was entirely centralized. In the United States, from the same necessity, our economic system will have been modified and when the conflict ends, the two nations won't look quite so different as in 1939, she added. It will be easier than many now suppose, she said, to work out satisfactory co-operation with Russia. "With 150 races and nationalities comprising Russia's population, it is not beset by the 'master-race' illusion."

Should Be Made Plain

"It should be made plain," said Mrs. Dean, "that we do not want to impose the political institutions of the United States and Great Britain on the rest of the world, but to adapt these institutions to social and economic conditions of the mass production era the world over. We want to share with other people the benefits of the kind of life that Britain, the British Dominions, and the United States have been so fortunate as to develop during the past century."

She predicted that the peace settlement of the future would not be concerned so much with boundaries, political formulas, or even markets, colonies, and raw materials as with human welfare, "which until now has been a forgotten element in the international equation."

First of three Tuesday articles

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
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Wide World

The women of South Africa, like those in other parts of the world, are active in war service. Two South African women airplane spotters are shown (upper left), one keeping a plane in sight through her binoculars while the other checks its speed and height. Upper Right: A smiling group of officers of the Women's Auxiliary Air Service, a popular branch of the army. In the lower picture, members of the South African Women's Auxiliary Service step up with their bowls for a ladleful of soup.

All's Well for Waacs on First Day—Now Comes Real Routine

Second in the series of articles on the first officers' training school of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by Mary Hornaday of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, who is on hand to see the wheels go 'round for the Waacs.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

The gates of historic old Fort Des Moines swung closed today, cutting off from curious public gaze Uncle Sam's first experiment at making soldiers out of a hand-picked group of women "rookies."

After a day of band-playing, picture-taking and greeting by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps director, and Col. Don C. Faith, Commandant, 800 young women, Negro and white, from 48 states settled down to a real Army "processing" to precede training periods of six to 12 weeks here at this new feminine West Point, prior to relieving soldiers for combat duty.

When they are re-admitted to the camp three weeks hence, reporters expect to see a big change in the girls who arrived yesterday in civies with many orchids and are today being roused from bed at 5:45 a. m. and marched to mess and various processing stations by men sergeants.

Arriving to spend the first week with the trainees, Director Hobby announced that by Jan. 1, 20 companies of 150 Waacs each will be ready to take the place of soldiers now confined to clerical, record-keeping and other routine jobs and by April, 1943, will have exhausted its initial 25,000 quota assigned by President Roosevelt.

Officers Are Nicknamed

The 440 officer candidates who began training here this week along with 360 basic auxiliaries, already nicknamed "Auxs," were carefully chosen by their character and work records, Mrs. Hobby disclosed. Capable women lawyers, teachers, bank clerks, writers and secretaries were among those who exchanged their printed crepe dresses for neat O. D. uniforms and stiff-visored caps.

"Women of all the United Nations have been doing a serious job for their countries," Mrs. Hobby said as she met the girls she and outstanding women leaders of the country helped select. "I know these will, too."

Among the forts to which the first Waacs will be assigned, after training at Fort Des Moines, are Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Knox, Ky., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Fort Devens, Mass., Camp Upton, N. Y., Fort Benning, Ga., Fort Meade, Md., Fort Bragg, N. C., Camp Atterbury, Ind., Fort Custer, Mich., Fort Bliss, Tex., Camp Edwards, Mass., Fort Dix, N. J., Fort Jackson, S. C., Camp Campbell, Ky., Camp Shelby, Miss., Camp Grant, Ill., and Fort Sill, Okla. Two Negro companies will be assigned to Fort Huachauca, Ariz. Later Waacs will probably be sent to overseas posts, in groups of not less than 50.

The Waacs wore practically their whole army wardrobe on their first day in camp. More than 200 women from Younkers' Department Store in Des Moines helped fit the regular O. D. summer uniform, issued in sizes 12 through 44. Shoes in sizes 4AA to 10E were fitted by experienced clerks.

Favor Fatigue Clothes

After they had tried their uniforms, most of the girls switched to the comfortable brown-and-white striped seersucker "exercise suits" and floppy-brimmed fatigue hats and white sneakers that promise to become the most popular items in the army issue. Only in their quarters in the fort's brick barracks did the girls don bright colors. Uncle Sam has given them blue bathrobes, and pajamas in peach and blue. Raincoats and galoshes were about the only items in their barrack bags the Waacs had no use for the first day. A hot summer sun beat down on a well-shaded post.

Specialist training available to Waacs at Des Moines, as soon as they have had their basic four weeks' training in Army customs, air-raid protection and military discipline, include: administration, motor corps, communications and cooking.

Approximately 700 male soldiers are being retained at Fort Des Moines to train the Waacs to become self-sufficing Army units. When they have done that they will move out.

They'll Learn to Cook, Too

Staff Sgt. Frank Smith, cook at the WAAC mess hall, remarked with a serious face that he expected to teach the women to cook by November.

"Otherwise," he mused, "we'll just stay here until we do."

Director Hobby announced that general recruiting of a WAAC auxiliary comparable to army privates began throughout the country yesterday and will go on continuously at Army recruiting stations hereafter. The next officer contingent, now being selected, is due to arrive at Fort Des Moines on August 3.

Camp attaches admitted that the adjustment from civilian to military life will be harder for girls than it is for men, but they expect no real trouble. "We will catch problems before they turn into trouble," Mrs. Ella Newell Putman, resident counsellor, who formerly ran a WPA Housekeeping Project in Washington, D. C., said. Mrs. Mary Bethune, close friend of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was present at the camp opening to look after the 40 Negro officer candidates. Director Hobby said she anticipated no racial friction at the camp because "all Waacs are coming in to fight for democracy and the rights of minorities."

The girls immediately ran into the iron rod of Army discipline, though officers promised to go easy for the first few days. Two who proposed going into Des Moines for their luggage were reminded they would have to check out with their sergeants. At the end of the first day no one had been "confined to quarters" or officially reprimanded.

The WAAC officer-candidates were advised not to strike up close acquaintances with—or date—soldiers at the Army post. During the next eight weeks they are just candidates, but if they make the grade and are commissioned, any friendships they have developed with non-commissioned men must be broken.

The Army frowns on privates dating officers, and vice versa.

Hawkey Family Proves Courage Plus Ideas Equals Success

By Ines Whiteley Foster
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boothbay Harbor, Maine

The story of Mrs. Margaret Hawkey, owner of "The Smiling Cow," one of the many attractive gift shops in this little coastal town, is the story of another woman who has learned that Shakespeare was right when he said, "Sweet are the uses of adversity." Like so many other courageous women, she has found that the most difficult trials are often the spur to development of latent abilities.

Suddenly faced with the entire responsibility of earning a living for herself and her five school-age children, Mrs. Hawkey started on less than the proverbial shoestring. She now owns not only her original first shop, but a year-round addition in Camden, Maine, and two other summer and winter branches, the latter on New York's smart upper Madison Avenue.

"We really had absolutely nothing to begin with except the need to earn our living," she told me, as we chatted on her shop's pleasant little balcony overlooking one of Maine's loveliest pine-tree-fringed harbors. "I had had no previous training in business and the children were young, but we did have, all of us, courage and a lot of ideas and enthusiasm. The children realized the situation and were as eager as I to get started in some business that we could all work in and so stay together."

A Stable Their Starter

While they were trying to think what they could do, the postman brought a letter from a real estate broker in Boothbay, where they had often spent their summers, telling them that a "quaint old stable" was to be vacant. He thought they might like to rent it.

"It seemed to us then like a message from our own private 'guardian angels,' for we had always loved that stable and wished it were ours. But the trouble was," Mrs. Hawkey continued, "that we had no money to rent it and didn't know what we could do with it, once we got it. However, we decided to take a step forward in some direction."

Just at that time someone telephoned Mrs. Hawkey, asking if she could "drop everything" and help solicit advertising for the Senior Class Yearbook. This was in Englewood, New Jersey, where they were then living. "This person," Mrs. Hawkey said, "had no way of knowing that I needed to earn money so badly, for I had always given my services free before. But here was my chance to earn a deposit on our barn."

Her commission of $60 they sent immediately to Maine, saying to themselves: "Between now and June, we'll think what to use the barn for."

Their first thought was a bookshop for they all loved books, but they decided it would be better to combine these with other things. "Finally one day," Mrs. Hawkey related, "we stood inside of the wholesale gift showroom to which we had been directed in New York. We choked down our embarrassment and laid our cards honestly on the table. We didn't know the first thing about 'approach' so we thought it right to tell of our inexperience and to explain that although we had a good credit rating in the New York shops where we had formerly bought clothes, we now lacked cash."

Their story fell on a sympathetic ear and they were able to get their first merchandise. "As our tastes were practical," said Mrs. Hawkey, "the selections for our new shop turned out well."

Getting to Maine after they had secured their merchandise was another adventure. They had to earn their way along, and they did it by selling pie plates for a well-known manufacturer. They began by putting aside their pride and going from door to door in their own fashionable New Jersey suburb. They earned enough to buy a station wagon, which the children taught one another to drive. En route to Boothbay they slept in hammocks or hay fields or in their own friendly station wagon. By the time they arrived at their "shop" they had gained considerable sales experience, and even had some pennies left over to use there.

Grateful for Advice

And how did "The Smiling Cow" get its name? It just couldn't have been called anything else in the Hawkey family. You see, when one of the Hawkey girls was tiny, she always thought that a certain cow on her grandfather's farm laughed at her when she stroked its head. Soon the "Smiling Cow" became a byword in the family—and when the shop came along, it quite naturally inherited the name.

The "Smiling" part has since proved true. The "Cow" has "smiled" enough to pay for five college educations.

Acts of Kindness Lighten War Darkness for Hilde Adelberg

By Barbara K. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Though every refugee who manages to come out of the vortex of Europe has been through dark and forbidding experiences, the outstanding highlights he invariably recalls are not want and woe, suffering and despair. They are the tender word, the glance of understanding, the sympathy of a stranger, the little undreamed kindnesses that filter through the gloom.

So it is with Hilde Adelberg, a Viennese kindergarten teacher who fled from Austria in 1938 to France, and arrived, after many vicissitudes, in New York some three weeks ago, in charge of 34 Spanish and Jewish children from five to fifteen, after weeks at sea in the dark, musty hold of an old Portuguese ship.

The background was black enough to stand a few shafts of light.

"When we arrived in Casablanca from Marseilles, it was so wonderful to be able to wash our clothes," she recalled. "We stayed there for three weeks in a vacation colony, and the little girls washed all their clothes and the clothes of the little boys. It was such fun!

"The 25 or more Spanish children had been in a Quakers' camp since the Spanish War, but they had had their mothers to care for them and had all they needed in the way of clothes. The Jewish children had no change of clothes, hardly any underwear, no towels to keep them clean, very little of anything. But in Morocco we could get sandals. That was wonderful, for there were no shoes to be had in France. But still we could get no clothes. Even that did not seem very bad, though, now that we were really on the way to America. We felt everything would somehow come out all right."

Eager to Forget the Past

Miss Adelberg, intellectual, sensitive, wiry for all her slender physique, with a warmth of understanding glowing in her large dark eyes, has come through four years of prison camps and the anguish of being taken for a spy with an eagerness only to forget the past and to remember the host of kind things that, as she says, "always come."

Thinking always of the children, she stated: "The chief thing was that they were so hungry. We had a little boy who always hid his bread. At Casablanca, where he could have plenty, he couldn't get used to it, and we tried over and over to explain that he needn't hide his bread, that nobody would take it from him, that he could eat it and have more. But he was still doubtful. It was wonderful, though, to see the children's faces when they knew they could get enough to eat. Something dreadful and foreign to them dropped away. When we stopped at Bermuda, where the Governor gave them a party, one little fellow returned to the ship, his eyes wide with amazement as he said to me, 'Twice we could fill our stomachs.'

"The British in Bermuda were very kind. They gave the children new clothes and shoes, and even underwear, which was a boon indeed. The children were delighted. They are thorough materialists, I'm afraid," Miss Adelberg admitted with a smile. "Perhaps because they have lived so long in groups. There is something lacking in the children who have been forced to live in colonies. They need families. They hunger for families, for people to love them. Sometimes the older ones have known this love, and this steadies them, but the mass experience is so bad for the little ones. They are so frightened, they need someone to confide in, to comfort them."

Yearn to Be Loved

Miss Adelberg told of Toni, a little German-Jewish five-year-old whose father had died in Dachau, the worst of the German prison camps, and whose mother had become mentally deranged. Toni had spent most of her short life in orphanages, had forgotten German, and spoke only French. "How greatly this little child yearned to be loved, and how everybody loved her. We were all overjoyed on landing to find that the Quakers had discovered that she had two older sisters here in America, and that Toni would have a real family all her own."

Scanning the past four years, Hilde Adelberg finds much of good to remember. "I recall, on leaving the atmosphere of terror in Vienna, how happy I was in Paris. It was so beautiful. Then when I was expecting every minute to be shot as a spy, it was even a bit wonderful to find myself still alive, even in the bare barracks of the prison camp at Gurs in the Bas Pyrenees. There, with hundreds and hundreds of other women, I existed. It is humiliating, someway, to sleep on the floor, to eat from a tin can. It is particularly terrible for the old. It does something to you. But I had two books of poetry. They were a bright spot. Afterwards, when I was told I could go, I did not know where to go. We came to a little village and the Mayor of the village told us we could live in a little empty house as refugees. They had fixed it up a bit for such an emergency and he said kindly, 'Wait, and rest, and see what you will do.' That was another bright spot—a wonderful kindness to remember.

"The villagers were very good to us, Brought us cheese and bread and fruit. Someway they made us feel like human beings again. To sit on a chair instead of on the floor, to eat from dishes at a table—it is hard to describe to you what these small, simple things meant.

Peasants Quick to Discern

"After a while I found a room with a peasant woman—a widow. 'You are my refugee,' she said proudly. 'You are mine. I have always wanted one all my own. I will be your second mother.' And indeed she was kind to me. When I sat at her fire at night I was one of them. They share and are happy. Several rich peasants of the village had radios, and in the evening we came to sit, and knit, and listen. I was astonished to see the broad knowledge of politics these peasants possessed, and their keen critical sense. They were quick to discern between Nazi propaganda and the truth. And always I sensed, kindling and glowing deep in the hearts of these French peasants, the almost legendary hope that the Americans would come and free them."

Before hearing from her brother in America, Miss Adelberg had to move several times, but when she finally obtained her visa and it was arranged that she should come to America, war broke out on Dec. 7, and there another delay.

Sunshine at Last

At last she heard of the transport of children that the Quakers were arranging to bring to America, and offered to come with them as a voluntary worker on the journey. Her services were accepted. The voyage was long and the hold of the ship anything but pleasant, but by contrast it made their last night on board, while awaiting the formalities of Ellis Island, another bright spot.

The other passengers having gone ashore, Miss Adelberg prevailed upon the Captain to let the children come up from the hold and sleep in the cabins—in real beds—and to have a real place to wash themselves and get ready to land in America. It was a night of pure joy. The children could hardly sleep for excitement, but the next day they landed happy and clean, ready for the America that is to be their new home—and Miss Adelberg's—a bright spot that dims all the rest.

Furniture Dealers Find Wood Has Enlisted Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Now wood, which even a short six months ago was expected to turn out an indefinite number of polished cabinets, dining-room suites, dressers, and other pieces of furniture, has become a vital war material and is on the priority list. As a result, furniture manufacturers, salesmen, and dealers, gathered here for the International Home Furnishing Market, found that current supplies of wood must be used for airplane parts, gliders, truck bodies, boats, desks, chairs, and beds for army camps, and for many other war products before being made available for furniture for civilian homes.

Thus, as furniture dealers and buyers from department stores visited firms in the Merchandise Mart and American Furniture Mart, they learned that the last remaining durable goods business rapidly is being converted to the war effort. They learned that this is assuming its place in the front lines of production. They found that furniture is competing for wood with the armed forces, industrial users, and with makers of crates and containers.

Wood Replacing Metal

So important has wood become in the war effort that no definite figures on current inventories are available. It is estimated that some 25 per cent of the supplies of mahogany is being used in marine and aircraft construction and that this amount will increase. Southern pine is being used in construction work and for containers and crates.

Hickory and walnut are going into gun stocks and propellers, maple is in demand for industrial use even replacing metal parts in agricultural machinery, and birch is going into airplanes and other military supplies. Red oak, gumwoods, and softer domestic woods, suitable for painted furniture are for the most part still available for furniture manufacturers.

Furniture factories, authorities pointed out, were among the last of the larger industries to convert chiefly to war production because, until recently, no way was opened to them. Many smaller plants will not convert because they have neither the facilities nor machinery to do so. Many large factories, however, are devoting at least 50 per cent of their production to war effort. In some furniture manufacturing centers such as Grand Rapids, Mich., and Chicago factories have formed pools to combine facilities and assets.

Has Many Wartime Uses

Production of aircraft parts, which is expanding to include trainer planes and gliders, has occupied most of the factories thus far. Some are making wooden truck bodies. Others are making bomb and shell boxes, instrument cases, life rafts, small boats, parts for battleships and gunboats, stretchers and cots, flag staffs and flag poles, gun stocks, standards for machine guns, tool chests, mess tables, and a wide array of hospital equipment.

Despite the tremendous demand for the war effort, officials predicted there would be no wood furniture shortage for some time, due to present stocks on hand and because there are types of wood not yet being used in war production. Transportation and distribution coupled with shortages of glue, sandpaper, shellac, bleaches, and varnishes, continue to add to the manufacturer's problems, however.

That there is enough wood to make some new furniture was evidenced in the new decorative styles on display. Painted furniture appeared as a new style trend and there was an abundance of new chairs, davenports, and couches built entirely without springs. In some cases wooden slats with great resiliency are replacing metal springs.

Detroit Area Women To Register

By the Associated Press

Detroit

A plan to register all women in the Detroit area available for war production work in arms factories was announced July 20 by Ernest Kanzler, chief of the automotive branch of the War Production Board, and Edward L. Keenan, regional representative of the U. S. Employment Service.

Undertaken in anticipation of an early shortage of labor in these factories, the registration will be carried out by mail during the week of Aug. 10. It is planned to have questionnaire cards returnable to the U. S. Employment Service, postage free, delivered to every household in the area, which includes Washtenaw, Oakland, and Macomb counties, as well as Detroit (Wayne county).

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Petrillo Says He Welcomes Probe of Union Records Ban

By the Associated Press

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, American Federation of Labor, said in New York Tuesday he would welcome any impartial investigation of his recent actions against the use of "amateur" and recorded music on the networks, which he termed an effort to obtain more work for Union musicians.

Mr. Petrillo said that about 60 per cent of the Union's 138,000 members were out of work and that the use of "canned music" on the radio and in juke boxes contributed to this unemployment.

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission criticized in Washington Monday Mr. Petrillo's recent action in preventing high-school musicians from radiocasting from Interlochen, Mich., and said Mr. Petrillo's ban on recorded music would drive the great majority of small and independent stations out of business.

Mr. Fly said he had recommended that the commission make a factual study of the situation and examine the legal aspects of possible Commission action.

Mr. Petrillo said that "the $3,000,000 which a small number of musicians earn annually in making records costs our members $100,000,000 in year in wages."

Labor and strike developments at other points:

Detroit—Carrying out orders of Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, the Detroit street Railways Commission discharged 118 probationary employees yesterday and suspended 310 regular workers as an aftermath of the unauthorized strike July 17 which partially disrupted the city's publicly-owned transFred A. Nolan, D. S. R. General Manager, told the suspended workers they must prove before a trial board that they had no part in the strike which stranded thousands of war production employees dependent upon streetcar and bus service to get them to their jobs.

Mayor Jeffries had insisted that leaders of the strike, which officials of the Amalgamated Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (American Federation of Labor) had termed "dangerous, foolhardy, and unpatriotic," be punished.

The strike resulted when some D. S. R. workers became disgruntled over what they said was a delay in wage negotiations.

Bus and streetcar service operated on normal schedules Monday, Mr. Nolan said, with many of the 3,500 nonstriking operators working overtime.

Chicago—A crew of 225 employees at the Ford Motor Company assembly plant stopped work Monday in a dispute over the disciplining of one of the men.

Jack Adams, President of United Automobile Workers Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) Local 551, said Stefan Pozniak, an employee for 28 years, was laid off for a week after breaking a crankcase on a motor block.

When he returned to work, Mr. Adams charged, Mr. Pozniak was put on another job at reduced pay. Mr. Adams said the breaking was an accident and that the men were sent home when the union and management failed to agree on disposition of the worker's case.

Arthur Hatch, plant manager, disagreed with Mr. Adams over the matter of reduced pay, saying Mr. Pozniak approved a transfer to the maintenance Department at the same wage rate.

New York—The United Radio and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.) announced that the union and the General Electric Company have agreed through collective bargaining to a maintenance of union membership formula affecting approximately 100,000 employees in the 30 plants of the company covered by the union's contract.

In the announcement issued by Albert J. Fitzgerald, President of the Union, and other union officers, it was stated that a clause had been added to the contract permitting any union member to discontinue his membership 60 days after notifying both company and union "without loss of employment or other privileges."

New York—The Southern Pacific Railroad plans to seek Government permission to import temporarily Mexican track workers to fill vital labor shortages in its maintenance-of-way forces.

The action, Chief Engineer W. H. Kirkbride said, was taken because of the "practical failure" of efforts to meet the shortage by recruiting labor from East of the Mississippi River. He said efforts also were made to get labor in the West.

"Traffic on our railroad," Mr. Kirkbride said, "is the heaviest in its history, and it is imperative that our tracks be maintained at the highest degree to safeguard movement of war materials and men."

Chautauqua's Program Is Geared To Keeping Guests Abreast of Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 21—With a lake at its front door, a veritable summer university operating in its spacious groves and a section of Brodway's theatrical district transplanted to its evening shade, Chautauqua Institution, ideal combination for summer study and recreation, opened the third week of its sixty-ninth season yesterday with the initial presentations of the Chautauqua Opera Association.

"Pinafore" and "Cox and Box," two Gilbert and Sullivan works, were produced last evening while Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" has its initial performance July 24.

With a program geared more than ever to keeping guests abreast of affairs in a rapidly evolving wartime world, the Chautauqua lecture series has been stepped up to include as speakers S. K. Ratcliff, British journalist; Maj. Alexander de Seversky, aircraft designer; Dr. Lyman Bryson, director of education, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Capt. Roswell P. Rosengren, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

"Russia and the West," "Britain Now," "Exploring the Explorers," "A Case History of Religion"—these random titles of platform addresses indicate the globe-girdling calibre of thinking at the Western New York resort.

Radio is playing a large part in Chautauqua programs this year, with Dr. Bryson appearing in a radiocast of the CBS "People's Platform," on July 23, and with Town Hall announcing that its summer-traveling program, "America's Town Meeting of the Air," will be located at Chautauqua for its Aug. 27 radiocast, when the subject under debate will be "The Role of the Church in Wartime." Other aspects of the cultural program, including symphony concerts five times a week, and 12 performances of six popular plays in a modern theater have been scheduled to assure that no blackout of the fine arts shall occur.

Beyond this, and beyond the hours of relaxation when the sun speaks of suntan and swimming in Chautauqua Lake or a spirited game of tennis, golf or shuffleboard, there exists for summer residents a complete university of learning. Summer college courses under the direct supervision of New York University, a summer high school approved by the State Education Department, music courses by prominent instructors—these assure that the weeks spent at Chautauqua will pay ample dividends on scholastic credits if need be.

Surprise Blackout Test Held in Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The Nation's Capital and its suburban area in Virginia and Maryland had a 30-minute surprise test blackout last night.

William J. Mileham, chief air-raid warden for the area, said scores of stores remained lighted, owners and employees having gone to their homes before the sirens sounded at 11:13 p. m.

Traffic was stopped in Washington, Alexandria, Va., Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Va., and Montgomery and Prince Georges County, Md., during the test. Street lights were turned out and pedestrains sought shelter.

Travel

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In Landlocked California Waters

All-Year Club of Southern California

Youngsters' Boat Race at Newport-Balboa

Underway like a flock of white birds are some 100 youngsters' sailboats, called "Snowbirds," in their annual "Flight of the Snowbirds." The race this year will be held on Aug. 23.

California Boat Racing Season Is On

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The erstwhile "wide horizon" has moved inland for most yachting enthusiasts who sail the waters around California's Newport-Balboa, but the juvenile skippers of many small sailboats called "snowbirds" are planning their annual regatta for Aug. 23 with more than customary interest.

In other years these tiny one-sail craft used to venture outside the harbor at Newport-Balboa for a turn where the waters are really blue. For the coming regatta the course has been charted within the landlocked waters of the comparatively narrow channels of this heavily-islanded pleasure harbor.

The boys—and girls—who pilot these easily maneuvered sailboats have displayed seamanship of high order in other years, and this season's landlocked contest, with the fleet of about 100 snowbirds jockeying in the channels, should bring out all the thrills of which a sailboat race is capable.

Spectators are the gainers in the increase of small boat or "half pint" races in the classes known as snipes, flatties, snowbirds, and penguins. Along the shores of this harbor's channels they may sit comfortably ashore and see the colorful contest through. This is in contrast to the short peek they formerly got of the start and finish of traditional big boat races.

The small boats can turn on a dime, but clever handlers know how to take the wind out of a rival's sails and perform many of the other tricks of the craft.

Sun-browned boys and girls are in daily training here through the summmer for this, their peak nautical event before the sailing season ends.

Trail Riders

Two groups of "Trail Riders of the Wilderness" will ride in the forests and mountains of Colorado this summer. These non-profit expeditions are sponsored annually by the American Forestry Association. Other trips will be made in Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, California, and North Carolina.

Limited numbers of "tenderfeet" may register for these trips. Upon acceptance they receive instructions as to where and when they must report, what clothes they should bring, and other camping and riding essentials.

A typical ride will be the San Juan expedition in southern Colorado, which was arranged by L. R. Rist, forest supervisor. Riders will travel from Durango by bus, and will take to the trail at a large ranch on July 29. The trail leads far from traveled roads and will penerate the wilderness area about the headwaters of the Las Pinos and Vallecito rivers, and surrounding the Needles Mountains in the San Juan National Forest. Experienced mountain men will have charge of guiding, packing, and commissary services, and forest rangers will be in constant contact with the expedition, which is scheduled to return to civilization on Aug. 7. Other riders will explore the Maroon Belle-Snowmass Mountain wilderness in Holy Cross and Gunnison National Forests, starting Aug. 5.

All Expense Tours

Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, three of Canada's chief eastern cities, as well as a voyage on the Great Lakes, comprise the itineraries of a series of all expense summer tours planned by the Canadian Pacific Railway. These trips from New York are called Tours "A," "B," and "C." Tour "A," a 10-day trip, provides for departure from New York each Sunday, a visit to Toronto, stopover at the Royal York Hotel, and a trip from Owen Sound, Ont., to Fort William and return aboard the steamer Manitoba, with final return to New York on the 10th day. Tour "B" comprises a visit to Toronto, with a stay at the Royal York, and steamer voyage from Port McNicol, Ont., to Fort William and return aboard the lakes steamers Keewatin and Assinboia. These trips leave New York each Tuesday and Friday, up to Sept. 9. Tour "C," also leaving New York each Tuesday and Friday to Sept. 9, calls for a visit to Toronto, and a Great Lakes cruise aboard the steamers Keewatin or Assinboia, with return to Toronto, then train journey to Montreal and Quebec.

Tourabouts

Cape Cod Sailing

Because the waters of Nantucket Sound are exceptionally shallow, yachtsmen are going ahead with their sailing plans without concern of encountering enemy craft. At Cape Cod's Wianno Club sailing activity is now at its height with men and women of all ages piloting fleet craft over the blue waters. The Wianno Senior Class consists of very smart and fast stepping 25-foot sloops, of which a score or more point up to the starting line on race day, which is almost every day all summer, weather and wind permitting. In the Wianno Junior Class the boys and girls sail a one-design Marconi-rigged 16-foot sloop which carries an ample spread of canvas. In a stiff blow it's a dramatic sight when one or more of the crew climbs almost down on the center-board on the weather side," to keep her from going over" while lee scuppers are awash. Sailboats can be rented by visitors to Wianno Club, with or without pilots. The waters are perfectly safe for those not acquainted with the area as there are no hidden rocks or other marine hazards. One of the popular pastimes at Wianno this summer is a sailboat picnic party.

Phlox in the Midsummer Garden

If asked to name what they considered the one indispensable plant of the late summer border, I think, without question, most gardeners would say phlox. Indeed were it not for this reliable ally, many gardens would make a rather poor showing during this somewhat trying season. By choosing early, medium and late-blooming varieties, succession of bloom may be had from mid-June to mid-September.

Phlox paniculata is one of the easiest plants to grow. It is more satisfactory to buy the plants or propagate by division of root-stock in fall or spring, rather than attempt to raise it from seed. The roots should be divided every three years at least or the plants will produce blooms of inferior size and sometimes will stop blooming altogether. Thus division is necessary at regular intervals to insure a succession of strong healthy plants. Once planted in a moderately rich, fairly moist soil, phlox will pretty much take care of itself. It has only two enemies—red spider and mildew. If you find that the lower leaves of your plants are turning yellow and dropping off, make sure that there is good circulation of air about them, for they cannot endure dampness, and apply dusting sulphur to the foliage. When watering, do not wet the leaves—that is, do not water from overhead, but with the hose laid on the ground in order to give the roots a good soaking during the dry spells that midsummer invariably brings. Spraying with a solution of Black-Leaf-40, following directions on the label, will take care of the red mites.

Root Division

Each season the nurserymen offer a bewildering list of varieties—enchanting new colors with larger and larger heads of bloom. I always make it a practice to try out one or two of the newer sorts; but over a long period of phlox growing, I have been so well satisfied with a few standard varieties that I have kept them growing in the border year after year, increasing the supply by root division, as mentioned above. Miss Lingard, one of the older varieties, usually ushers in the phlox season, coming into bloom by late June in the latitude of Boston. While it lacks the heavy, warm perfume of some of the other white sorts—Mrs. Jenkins, for instance—it is well worth growing for its earliness alone. It is of medium height only, so keep it near the front of the border. To continue with white varieties, Fiancée is a fine, strong, tall grower, producing large, fragrant flower heads in July.

For those who enjoy their gardens after sundown, fragrant white flowers are indispensable; and there should be plenty of white phlox scattered throughout the garden area. If there is objection to the somewhat spotty effect which such distribution might imply, this can be overcome by grading with soft colors of other varieties on either side of the white. However, if handled right, white is an excellent harmonizer in the border.

Blue Phlox

So far as I know, there is only one good blue phlox, and that is Caroline Vandenburg. This is not true blue, but rather a lavender-blue, and is exquisite when planted with a white variety and a soft pink, such as Annie Cook. Enchantress is another of my favorites. In color it is a salmon pink with a red eye. The flower heads are of good size and shape, and a large clump of it makes a nice spot of color wherever one is needed. Count Zepplin, though not at all showy, is a popular and satisfactory sort. The flowers are white with a distinct red eye; and both flower heads and individual florets are of good size and very fragrant. It grows from two to two-and-a-half feet high and should be planted in the middle of the border. For a brilliant splash of color in a corner that needs perking up in late summer, try Beacon. This is a brilliant cherry red with large, shapely flower heads and is apt to grow rather tall. In every way it is one of the best.

Be sure to remove all flower heads as they fade—for two reasons: first, it will prolong the blooming season, as most varieties will flower a second time; second, seedlings should not be allowed to develop, as invariably they do not run true to the parent color, and confusion is apt to result with true varieties. New plants from the nursery may be set out as late as Sept. 20 in the vicinity of Boston, and these will bloom the following season. Space them about one foot apart. Phlox is one of the hardiest perennials and ordinarily does not need winter protection. However, in the case of newly set plants, a light mulch is desirable.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday feature

Prices in Panama Bring Control Call

PANAMA, Panama, July 21 (AP)—With eggs costing a dollar a dozen and milk 35 cents a quart, Panama's newspapers have started campaigning for a price control commission to soften the effects of the war's impact on local life.

Shipping shortages have skyrocketed prices in a land long used to a wide list of imports because of its geographical position.

Chickens, for example, bring $350 each, and pork sells for $1 a pound. Used automobiles cost more than they did when they were new. The cost of vulcanizing a $12 tire is in some cases $15.

The whole situation of soaring prices has been made worse by crowded conditions in Panama and the Canal Zone because of heavy military construction in the past two years.

Many popular Panamanian items have been cut from the menus of restaurants. Shrimp which normally cost 20 cents a pound is now 80 cents. Venison has jumped from 40 cents to $1; and a simple prewar meal which cost 60 cents became 75 at the start of the conflict and is now $1.

Building Union Strike in N. Y. Is Threatened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—A strike of 22,000 building craftsmen, members of unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Council employed at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn, Floyd Bennett Field, Manhattan Beach and the Naval Hospital on Staten Island was threatened by the union today in protest against the employment of 1,100 Work Projects Administration workers.

The WPA workers are working on construction of the $4,000,000 naval reserve officers' training school at Fort Schuyler, in the Bronx. The stoppage would virtually halt all naval construction work in the New York area involving projects amounting to $100,000,000, it was said.

Representatives of 26 crafts affiliated with the Bronx Board of Business Agents of the Council adopted a resolution calling for a strike yesterday.

Reluctant

"We are reluctant to take strike action," Howard McSpedon, a representative of the Board of Business Agents, declared. "The building tradesmen of this city have been no less patriotic than other citizens. They have given their sons to the armed services, and those of them who are employed have brought and are buying war bonds, are contributing to all war causes and are doing all in their power to promote the war.

"Sixty thousand of our building craftsmen in this city are unemployed, due to dislocations and displacements caused by the war production program and its effects on private construction, now at a standstill. We think that these unemployed workers are entitled to any war jobs that may be available.

"We think that a strike is the only step we can take now in view of the run-around we have been getting. We have had conferences with Mayor La Guardia, with Governor Lehman, with Secretary of the Navy Knox, with senators and representatives. We have gotten run-arounds all the way. We have 10,000 unemployed workers in the Bronx alone and we feel they are being treated unfairly."

Bandied About

Official responsibility for the project was bandied about by the various Federal agencies involved. A spokesman for the Navy explained that the Fort Schuyler project was not strictly a Navy undertaking, but a WPA project, being built with WPA funds for use of the Navy. The WPA declared it was undertaken with the authorization and upon certification of the Secretary of the Navy.

Naval officials in Washington made no comment on the strike threat, although it was admitted that the Fort Schuyler dispute had been a bone of contention for some time.

The Fort Schuyler project calls for construction of 13 buildings, one of which is completed. On the rest, 70 per cent of the work remains to be done. At the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn the strike would cripple construction on nine buildings, including a warehouse, a power house, new docks and other facilities; at Manhattan Beach, a naval reserve training station, and at Floyd Bennett Field, extension of facilities vital to the air defense of this section.

Chicago Slavs In Victory Rally

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message to thousands of Chicago Slavs at a victory rally in Soldier Field Sunday, urged them "to keep their courage high and their faith firm until we crush the tyrant and bring freedom and peace to all men."

The President told the estimated 50,000 at the Lake front stadium that the rally was "a stirring symbol of the unity of a mighty Nation; a Nation composed of many people from many distant lands, marching forward as one man in the name of freedom. You whose father's soil has been overrun need not be reminded of the nature of the enemy nor of his black purpose."

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, who read the message, declared that a victory for the United Nations meant "the utmost effort and superb team work. We have need of unity and loyalty and patriotism on the part of every fighting and working man and woman if this nation of ours is to survive."

Fifteen thousand men, women and children re-created a portion of old Europe when they staged a "Slav nations on parade" demonstration. Represented were Poles, Czechs, Russians, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Jugo-Slavs, Croatians, Serbs, Bulgarians, Slovenes, and Macedonians.

Negro Natural Scientist At Ford Laboratory

DETROIT, July 21 (AP)—A smile was the only answer of Dr. George Washington Carver, Industrial Research Director of Tuskegee Institute, to questions concerning the purpose of his visit to Henry Ford's experimental laboratories.

Born in slavery, the Negro natural scientist won world acclaim through the development of commercial uses for agricultural products. His assistant, Dr. A. W. Curtis, said he "undoubtedly will do some research work here."

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The Home Forum

The African Story-Teller

IN NIGERIA, the story-teller has quite as important a job as the novelist or journalist in our own world; for it is through him that the ancient histories and legends have come down, unchanged, to the present day. And most efficiently has he carried his stories from age to age. When, a few years ago, some wonderful bronze portraits were dug up in the city of Ifé, learned ancients came forward to identify them as representing deified kings who had been the first rulers of the land.

The stories they tell are of three kinds—religious, historical, and totemic parables. Sometimes these totemic stories are about men—heroes reminiscent of John Henry and his hammer. They are all set in a legendary country, called Erimomo.

* * *

Stories are usually told when the moon is full.

I used to sit on my veranda in the evenings, waiting for the drumming and singing crowd to come to my courtyard. Presently they would come, chanting and dancing. There would be hundreds of small children as well as adults. The drummers would rattle out some proverb on the "speaking drums" by way of salutation. The meaning of these proverbs is obscure at first. "The king of beasts walks quietly in the grass," they will drum. It means that, if a man is really great, he has no need to advertise the fact. Or they may say: "There is a man behind a screen"—which is to say, they cannot read the expression on one's face.

* * *

Soon the business of the evening begins. An old man—the story-teller—comes forward with his assistants. He is clad in a sort of toga of white cloth. He is ceremonious in saluting everybody.

Then he chants:

"In the dark shrine, the idols talk together,
But we men here in the moonlight
Tell tales on the gods—"

The crowd listens silently—or, if anyone talks or interrupts, the drummer, who is usually a rogue, will make him squirm under scathing phrases spoken on the drum; and the crowd's answering laughter and jibes will complete his discomfiture.

The story-teller quotes:

"My story grows like a palm
Spreading its fronds to heaven
And nourishing the earth with fruit—"

And at last he commences in earnest:

"Once, long ago in the land of Erimomo, there was a boy who lived with his uncle. Now this uncle was a cruel man, who disliked the boy; so he continually set him to do different tasks, and always he found fault with the results. This went on for long.

"Then, one day, the boy was sent to the farm to gather yams. He walked through the forest, weeping, realizing he could do no right for his uncle.

"Then a little man met him, who said: 'Boy, why do you cry?'

"The boy said: 'My uncle is cruel.'

"Then the little man said: 'I will take you to a far country, where there are no men, but only women who will be kind to you.'

"The boy remembered his mother's tenderness, and said: 'I will go with you.'

"They journeyed far, far, far, over many mountains and rivers, and through strange forests until, after they had traveled for four moons, they came to the Land of Women.

"There, a woman took the boy and treated him kindly; so he stayed with her until he grew to be a fine young man.

* * *

"Well, by that time, the rumor went that a man lived in the Land of Women. Presently the queen of the country heard of this and sent for the man; so he went to her palace. When they looked on one another, they were in love at that same moment. So the queen married him. She said to him: 'Man, now you are my consort. You may do anything you like in this land. You may have anything you want. One thing only is forbidden. You may not open a certain door in the palace.' Then she took him, and showed him that door.

"Now, for a long time, the man was as happy as anyone could be, living in ease and delight. But, presently, his new sense of power swelled his head, so he thought: 'I can do anything I like here. Why cannot I open this door?' And the thought grew into a great desire, that tortured him all the time.

* * *

"One evening he could resist no longer.

"It was just about the time of sunset, and no one was near the door.

"He went up to it and, bracing himself, he undid the latch.

"Then he threw it wide open and walked in.

"He stared in terror.

"He was a small boy again, and had walked into his uncle's house. His uncle was looking at him; his hand was reaching for the whip that hung on the wall."

* * *

The ring of listeners around the old man looked at one another and breathed deeply. Some laughed, some pondered.

Then the story-teller recited the traditional verse-ending to the story:

"My story is finished, falling down
Like fruit from a tree."

Then he and his retinue, after being rewarded, would move on to some other chief's house, singing and drumming as they went, while I sat in the moonlit courtyard, thinking about the evening's story.

DONALD FRIEND

Plea for a Vacation

Show me shadows of cedars blotted on oat-grass,
Black against yellow,
Show me field-hay heaped upon sunlight,
Let me lie warm, wordless,
Soothed with wing-music and leaf-song,
Watching blue miles of midday shorten to afternoon.

Let me hear five-o'clock curfew
Come, with bird-singing lessening to silence.
Show me the first still star,
Moon-rim changing shadows on roadside, color on hill.
Then, let me sleep where day has been heartsome,
Knowing that, though my night grow chill,
Summer is with me, gold against darkness
Scything the deeper shades.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

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The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DRAWING OF A LADY AND A LITTLE BOY: *By Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres*

THIS PENCIL DRAWING of a fashionable lady of the Empire, by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, was one of the many portrait sketches which he made to earn his living while he studied in Italy. He had received the Prix de Rome when he was twenty-one years old. Due to the deplorable state of the national finances of France at that time, it did not carry the stipend which would have made it possible for the young Ingres to accept it. So he remained in Paris. Not until five years later was he able to set off for Italy, where he was to live during the formative years of his career, studying the Italian masters. A pupil of David's, he continued to paint, in Rome, the historical and mythological paintings of a remote grandeur, which were in keeping with the grandiose dreams of the day. But the simple pencil sketches, of which more than three hundred are known, are still greatly admired today.

This drawing of a serene and dark-eyed lady and her flaxen-haired boy is marked by a keen observation, shown in all the small details. Dressed in the fashion of the moment, she has the over-lavish elegance of Napoleon's new aristocracy. Yet the becoming bonnet, the high-waisted Empire dress with thin, puffed sleeves and a bordered hem of ruching, swirling to a train and fringed shawl all bespeak a gracious and feminine charm the wearer obviously possessed. Ingres has caught the evanescent moment with artistic sincerity, human understanding, and the extraordinary, facile ability of a great portrait painter.

A. R. H.

For a Soldier

Because of trees
On a gentle slope,
And an evening's breeze,
I dare to hope
The world will know peace again.

Because of a sunset
Across lake-blue,
I find heart and courage
To help me through
Whatever dark days till then.

HELEN HIXON

Our Greatest Need Is Spiritual Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A WORLD where sufficient supply should be readily available for all, there are nevertheless those who suffer from lack.

At the present time the sense of want has seemed to manifest itself in the thought of many more aggressively than ever before; and although economists and others seek to explain this condition, there are those who retain within themselves the conviction that as God is Love, it should be their God-given right to be untrammeled by lack or sickness. They therefore seek a scientific method of thought by which true supply and health are always available. And, considering the words and works of Christ Jesus, they know that they are justified in so doing.

In our day an age-old light has again been shed upon this subject. An increasing number of searchers after Truth have become aware of the deep and unfailing source of supply which is revealed through a better understanding of God. Such searchers have progressed from sickness and lack to a happy condition in which they have realized man's spiritual nature as the child of God, and in which they experience ample supply, health, and harmony through the unfolding of spiritual ideas.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, writes (p. 295): "God creates and governs the universe, including man. The universe is filled with spiritual ideas, which He evolves, and they are obedient to the Mind that makes them." Thus Christian Science declares without equivocation that God is the only creator, and that since He is Spirit, His creation must be spiritual; that is, all that He has created must be the reflection of Himself.

The common beliefs that man dwells in matter, that existence is hampered by the limitations of sickness, poverty, and distress, and that man is subject to all the frailties associated with humanity, have been displaced by the revelation of the true idea of God as Spirit and of man as spiritual, expressing all the qualities of God, the man revealed by the master Christian.

Let anyone begin to catch these first glimpses of revelation; let him see himself as the son of the one Father, the child of God, Spirit, the image and likeness of Him who, having created all things, declared them good. Then with even a small understanding of this truth, a wider vision of reality will unfold, and God will be seen to be expressed in love, joy, purity, activity, health, supply, happiness, and peace.

The understanding of the spiritual idea of God, even in a small degree, has, when put to the test, brought the happiest results. Protection has been demonstrated and rescues have taken place on land, in the air, at sea, under circumstances where, but for the understanding of the allness of God, good, rescue would have been deemed impossible. Thus it has maintained in safety those who have consistently held to the truth of being, shielding and directing the spiritually-minded wherever they might be. It has brought necessary business to men and women, freeing them from the fear of competition where once such suggestions would have brought anxiety and resentment. It has, in short, done what omnipotent, omnipresent Love, God, is ever available to do for His children.

The Apostle Paul assures us that "they that are in the flesh cannot please God" (Romans 8:8). Many have sorrowfully found that this is so, and that belief in a material selfhood brings lack, sickness, and discord. Yet the real man, dwelling in the consciousness and glory of God, good, knows nothing of these errors because they are not included in the allness of God.

Christian Science reveals to those who are teachable the truth regarding God and His idea, or manifestation. The Christian Science textbook and other works by Mrs. Eddy clearly elucidate this truth. Christian Science lovingly invites all to arise and prove their divine rights.

In speaking of angels in "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 306, 307): "Oh, may you feel *this* touch,—it is not the clasping of hands, nor a loved person present; it is more than this: it is a spiritual idea that lights your path! The Psalmist saith: 'He shall give His angels charge over thee.' God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Nous avons surtout besoin d'Idées spirituelles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS UN MONDE où tous devraient pouvoir se procurer ce dont ils ont besoin, il se trouve que maintes personnes sont dans la gêne.

A l'heure actuelle, ce sentiment de pénurie se manifeste d'une manière particulièrement agressive dans la pensée des humains. Sans doute les économistes et les personnes qui se croient expertes cherchent à expliquer la chose; mais bien des hommes ont l'intime conviction que puisque Dieu est Amour, ils tiennent de Lui le droit de n'être pas entravés par la gêne ou la maladie. Ils cherchent donc une méthode de pensée scientifique, rendant toujours accessibles les vraies ressources et la santé. En outre, à la lumière des paroles et des œuvres du Christ Jésus, ils savent que cette quête se justifie.

Aujourd'hui, une lumière dont l'origine remonte aux jours éternels illumine de nouveau cette question. Ils sont toujours plus nombreux ceux qui, cherchant la Vérité, ont trouvé la source profonde, intarissable, que révèle une meilleure compréhension de Dieu. Ces disciples ont pu sortir de la maladie ou des soucis pour arriver au bonheur en comprenant la nature spirituelle de l'homme, fils de Dieu; grâce au développement des idées spirituelles, ils ont obtenu d'amples ressources, la santé, l'harmonie.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous trouvons le passage suivant (p. 295): "Dieu crée et gouverne l'univers, y compris l'homme. L'univers est rempli d'idées spirituelles, que Dieu développe, et elles obéissent à l'Entendement qui les crée." Ainsi la Science Chrétienne déclare d'une manière positive que Dieu est le seul créateur et que Sa création doit être spirituelle puisque Lui-même est Esprit; en d'autres termes, tout ce qu'Il a créé doit être la réflexion de Dieu.

On a généralement cru que l'homme demeure dans la matière, que l'existence est soumise aux limitations de la maladie, de la pauvreté, des angoisses, que tous sont sujets aux multiples faiblesses associées avec la nature humaine. Mais aujourd'hui ces croyances font place à la révélation de l'idée véritable: Dieu en tant qu'Esprit et l'homme en tant que réflexion spirituelle, exprimant toutes les qualités de Dieu. Tel est l'homme que révéla le Chrétien par excellence.

Chacun peut commencer à saisir ces premières lueurs de révélation — voir qu'il est le fils de l'unique Père, l'enfant de Dieu, de l'Esprit, l'image et la ressemblance de Celui qui, ayant créé toutes choses, les a déclarées bonnes. Même si elle est encore faible, la compréhension de cette vérité permettra d'obtenir une plus ample vision du réel, et l'on verra que Dieu S'exprime dans l'amour, la joie, la pureté, l'activité, la santé, les ressources, le bonheur et la paix.

Comprendre au moins dans une certaine mesure l'idée spirituelle de Dieu a produit dans des cas décisifs les résultats les plus heureux. On a pu démontrer la protection, voir s'opérer des délivrances sur terre, dans les airs ou sur mer, et cela malgré des obstacles qu'on aurait jugés insurmontables si l'on n'avait pas compris la totalité de Dieu, du bien. Cette réalisation a donc été le salut de ceux qui s'attachaient fermement à la vérité de l'être; elle a protégé et dirigé, où qu'ils se trouvent, ceux dont la pensée était spirituelle. En outre, elle leur a procuré, quand le besoin s'en faisait sentir, une occupation satisfaisante; elle a dissipé la crainte de la concurrence, suggestion qui précédemment aurait causé de l'inquiétude ou du dépit. Bref, elle a fait ce que Dieu, l'Amour omnipotent, omniprésent, est toujours prêt à faire pour Ses enfants qui ont recours à Lui.

L'apôtre Paul nous assure que "ceux qui vivent selon la chair ne peuvent plaire à Dieu" (Romains 8:8). Bien des personnes s'en sont convaincues par de tristes expériences; elles ont vu que la croyance au moi matériel entraîne la disette, la maladie, les discords. Toutefois l'homme réel habite dans la conscience et dans la gloire de Dieu, du bien; il ignore donc absolument les erreurs, qui ne rentrent point dans la totalité divine.

A ceux qui désirent apprendre, la Science Chrétienne révèle la vérité concernant Dieu et Son idée, Sa manifestation. Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien et les autres ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy mettent bien en lumière cette vérité. Adressant à tous son tendre appel, la Science Chrétienne nous dit de nous lever et de prouver graduellement nos droits divins.

En parlant des anges, Mrs. Eddy écrit, dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (pp. 306, 307): "Oh! puissiez-vous sentir ce contact, qui n'est ni l'étreinte d'une main, ni la présence d'une personne aimée, mais quelque chose de plus précieux: c'est une idée spirituelle éclairant votre sentier! Le Psalmiste dit: 'Il ordonnera à Ses anges de te garder.' Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes. Ne demandez jamais en vue du lendemain: il suffit que le divin Amour soit une aide toujours présente; et si vous savez attendre sans jamais douter, vous aurez à chaque heure tout ce qu'il vous faut. Quel glorieux héritage nous apporte la compréhension de l'Amour omniprésent! Nous ne saurions en demander davantage; il ne nous faut rien de plus; nous ne pouvons posséder un plus grand trésor. Cette douce assurance est le 'Tais-toi, sois tranquille,' apaisant toutes les craintes, toutes les douleurs humaines."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Water Lily

So recklessly
the water falls and churns against the stones;
Ah, who would think
the water lily could be resting in such peace—?

MARY E. ADAMS

Woven by a Nomadic People

I WONDER WHETHER by any chance you saw some years ago a motion-picture called "Grass." It was a vivid record of a nomadic tribe in western Asia wandering in search of food for its flocks. For a thousand years and more some of the peoples of Turkestan, Persia, and Arabia—those regions that we group under the title the Near East—have lived in this fashion, moving from place to place, scorning those who dwelt in towns.

What works of art could people living such a life produce? When you examine the rugs from the Near East you have the answer. The carpets woven by these people are works of art in the truest sense—that is, they are creations that give us pleasure by the beauty of their design and color.

We all know, of course, that, with the exception of lace, all textiles are made on a warp, a set of parallel threads placed in a loom.

The loom of the rug-weaver is a simple affair. Held up on a rough framework is a bar or beam on which the warp threads are tied, close together. Below is a similar bar, to which the other ends of these warp threads are attached. With this simple apparatus before him the weaver is ready for work. . . .

The rugs woven in Asia Minor, Arabia, Persia, and Turkestan probably date back to the time when the majority of the peoples of these regions were nomads—roving tribes moving from place to place in search of pasturage for their flocks. The sheep supplied them with food and with wool for their clothing. From minerals or plants they extracted dyes. The simple loom that I have described could easily be taken down and reërected—naturally the kind of device to be developed by wandering people. When the rugs were completed, it was an easy matter to transport them to the centers of trade, which would not be the case with perishable wares such as pottery or glass. . . .

The people who wove these rugs had had long practice, but even they did not make the balancing forms on opposite sides of a rug exactly alike, and would not have wished to do so. While they liked symmetrical balance, they evidently had no wish to become mechanical. Add to this the fact already mentioned, that often several people would work on the same rug, and the possibilities of variation are increased many-fold.

The irregularities thus produced—slight changes both in pattern and in color—make a study of these rugs a continual pleasure. Wherever your eyes turn, there you find some subtle difference. This blue is not just like the blue in the corresponding place on the other side of the rug; the flower-form to the left is not a mechanical repetition of that on the right. While our sense of order is charmed by the balancing of form and color, our interest is kept alive by the variations to be found within the balanced composition.

From the point of view of their beauty, of their interesting technique, of the human needs and resources that they illustrate, Oriental rugs are objects worthy of study.—From "Fashions in Art," by HUGER ELLIOTT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Columbus Hears a Nightingale

IT SHOULD NEVER be forgotten that there was a side of the discoveries which seemed to many people living at the time like a dream come true: the medieval dream of the Earthly Paradise. The dream-world of these men—"dream-captains of dream-ships," a modern Spanish poet has called them—is clearly revealed in the writings of those who went there and took part in this greatest of all adventures. A tropical island like Santo Domingo, where Columbus landed on December 6th, 1492, seemed like the Biblical island of Ophir. He could only describe what he saw in the simplest words, the words that came into his mind first; yet a careful reading of his letter gives the impression that he is unconsciously repeating something which he has heard before; that there is, in fact, some literary influence at the back of it. Columbus—like the old Spanish poet Gonzalo de Berceo, two generations before Dante—is describing the garden of the Earthly Paradise in the language (as he said) of a man speaking to his neighbour, or like Dante himself in the dense forest of the *Purgatorio*. Columbus had probably never read a line of Berceo, or of Dante either; but the idea of the Earthly Paradise so haunted him on his voyages that he almost came to believe that he had discovered it.

"The trees were so tall that they seemed to touch the sky; . . . and never lost their leaves so far as I could understand it; for I saw them as green and fresh in November as they are in Spain in May, and some were in flower and some with fruit . . . and the nightingale was singing, and other birds in thousands of kinds wherever I went."

Columbus is like a traveller in a fabulous region of eternal spring. His excitement can be felt, as he struggles to describe what he saw in such simple words as he had. His sincerity cannot be doubted; yet the only positive fact that he mentions is the song of the nightingale, and the nightingale has never been known in America. Columbus's nightingale is a literary reminiscence, from those descriptions of the fabled gardens of the Earthly Paradise; and a bird which sang there could hardly have been called anything else.—From "South America," by J. B. TREND. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Depth-Sounding for the Facts ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The evidence continues to accumulate to suggest that the American people are still not being told the full truth concerning the extent of the submarine sinkings.

There is no reason to believe that this information would be of value to the enemy. There is reason to believe that this knowledge would be of value to the United States.

According to a careful tabulation of ship sinkings, maintained by the Associated Press, there have been 379 United Nations merchant vessels lost to the U-boats in the Western Atlantic since the United States entered the war.

That's a big enough figure to sound like the full truth—but is it? And if this doesn't include all the sinkings, what determines the announcing of the losses which are officially admitted?

These questions are being asked in Washington at this particular time because a striking fact emerges from the currently announced series of sinkings.

Delayed Announcements

Buried in the news of these sinkings is the fact that one of the ships went down last Feb. 28, that another was torpedoed last April 7, that a third was lost on May 11 and that two more were sunk on June 28 and 29.

Feb. 28 is a long time ago. So is April 7 and May 11. And June 28 and 29 weren't yesterday. Does this suggest that all the sinkings are not being promptly and fully made known by the Government?

Of five recent losses, one was five months ago, another was three and a half months ago, a third was more than two months ago, and a fourth and fifth were more than three weeks ago. Does this suggest that something other than the simple purpose of getting out the facts as soon as they can be verified is determining how fully the submarine successes are being revealed?

It is evident, of course, that the arrival of rescued crews at American ports discloses the news of a ship loss to a certain number of persons, sometimes to many, sometimes to a relatively few persons. The fact that a particular sinking is thus inevitably known to some persons and in time to an expanding circle of people sets up what is technically described as "informational pressure" to announce the news officially.

Does the fact that five recent sinkings actually date back from more than three weeks, which by itself might not be considered extreme, to more than five months suggest that in the main it is "informational pressure" which is determining which sinkings are being announced and which aren't?

Is it "informational pressure" and not objective reporting of the facts which is controlling the news policy of the Government on the submarine campaign? And does the conclusion follow, then, that the 390 United Nations ships sunk in the Western Atlantic since the assault on Pearl Harbor really represent the "informational pressure" sinkings and not the real number?

Davis Answers Question

Certainly these are questions which are being honestly asked by many who have title to more than a casual knowledge of the facts and will continue to be asked until the Government makes the position unqualifiedly clear. At his first press conference little more than a week ago, Elmer Davis, the new head of the Office of War Information, answered a question on this point by saying that he thought the full facts were coming out. But perhaps that was before he had the opportunity to assemble all of his sources of information and do a little more depth-sounding himself.

Another suggestive item in this are-we-getting-the-full-story submarine equation is the calm declaration which Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, made last week end. He made it at the Oregon ship launching ceremonies at which Henry J. Kaiser, unconventional ship-builder who has a quaint habit of making big talk come true, argued that the converting of at least nine major ship yards for the purpose of turning out an air-cargo fleet of 5,000 70-ton planes was the only answer to the submarine menace. And what he said was: the United Nations are losing ships faster than they can build them.

Admiral Vickery doesn't say that the United Nations are losing ships faster than the United States can build them; he says that they are being sunk faster than all the United Nations' ship construction put together can replace them. How much faster are the United Nations losing ships than they can build them? Can't the United Nations together build more than 390 ships in more than seven months? And if so, wouldn't that mean that, on the very basis of Admiral Vickery's statement, more than 390 ships have been sunk? And if so, how many more?

The issue which is raised here is not whether the Navy is doing an heroic and herculean job in coping with the modern submarine as well as it is. It is not easy to fight a five-ocean war with a one-and-a-half ocean navy. The issue here raised is whether the nation will not put more imagination, more daring, more will, more genius—indeed, more prayer—into facing this threat, and facing it wholly, if it knows the whole truth.

Telling the whole truth, when it can be told without aiding the enemy, will not hurt the war effort. It will help it.

The Vice-President Speaks

Even Sports Writers Baffled ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Vice-President Henry Agard Wallace throws boomerangs, speaks Spanish and makes postwar plans for a better world. He also breaks ties.

Vice-President John Nance Garner waited five years and only got one senate tie vote to break. The other day Mr. Wallace had two in the same day.

Vice-President Wallace had one advantage over his predecessor, a Senate two-thirds out of town, thereby increasing the mathematical chances of ties.

The point is a Vice-President doesn't ordinarily take part in Senate votes, he merely presides, which is one of the dullest jobs on earth. But if the Senate gets deadlocked the Vice-President automatically becomes the 97th Senator and breaks the tie—that is, if he is around. Once Mr. Wallace was down stairs in the Senate restaurant eating duck when an amendment came up permitting purchase for the Navy of Argentine beef. Mr. Wallace wanted the purchases made, to aid Latin-American relations, but he was not informed soon enough of the 32-32 tie so his vote was not cast and the amendment to remove the Argentine restrictions was declared lost by a tie.

Most Important Voter

That was way back in March, 1941. Mr. Wallace has been biding his time since. And in the past few weeks he has become the most important voter in the Senate.

On Friday there was a 30-30 tie on whether or not to authorize the Florida barge canal. Mr. Wallace cast his vote and the authorization went through, 31-30.

The day before that Mr. Wallace, all by himself, swung the see-saw down against political appointments to the OCD. Anti-Civil Service Senators demanded that all OCD workers receiving $4,500 or over require Senatorial confirmation, which is tantamount to throwing jobs into the patronage pie. Mr. Wallace didn't like it. When he got through with the tie the result was 31-30 against the proposal.

Mr. Wallace's really big day came June 26 when he broke not only one but two ties. A thing like that doesn't happen once in half a century. The Senate was divided 32-32 on whether to continue or junk the CCC camps. Mr. Wallace cast the deciding vote to restore House-eliminated operating funds.

In order to nail down the victory, friends moved to reconsider, a parliamentary meneuver that prevents the matter from coming up again thereafter. Again the vote was 32-32, though members had shifted. Again Mr. Wallace cast the deciding vote. Later on, however, in conference the Wallace-rescued civilian camps were scrapped, so the Vice-President's efforts did not avail in the end.

Technicality

One of Mr. Wallace's tie votes came on a technicality, and sports observers, who are trying to compile the Vice-President's batting average aren't quite sure how to classify it.

This was back in May, 1941. It was discovered that the Senate had rushed an appropriation through so fast that it had neglected to record itself on a perfunctory House amendment. This would never do, so Mr. Wallace had the reading clerk announce the amendment and asked for "yeas" and "nays." No one said anything. It was as embarrassing as a pause in the conversation. After waiting for the reply that failed to come Mr. Wallace declared there was a tie, and thereupon broke it by voting "aye."

Hostesses might take note of this, the next time a dead silence occurs at a dinner party. Whether you can figure a self-made tie into your record, however, is something that has the local sport writers baffled. It was an instance where a man who has no vote in the Senate cast the only vote in the Senate. Page "Information Please."

To Change the Subject:

Real Ambassadors of Good Will ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

There is something to be said for the suggestion in a recent issue of the New Yorker that the war might be conducted more expeditiously if the Government stopped yanking war heroes from the field of battle and circulating them around the country for publicity and propaganda purposes. If a hero crops up somewhere, decorate him on the spot, in front of his buddies, then let him get on with his job, says the writer.

This has its points, yet we recall the ten British war heroes who joined several of our American boys a few weeks ago for a whirl around the country, sponsored by the War Department and intended to stimulate the sale of War Bonds and Stamps.

Our feeling was, when we saw them in Boston, that these boys were accomplishing something even more important than that. Something that Great Britain is prepared to spend millions to help achieve—American understanding and good will.

Then, suddenly, it struck us as clear as day that here, indeed, was the way to go about it. Here were no stuffed-shirt diplomats, deliberately courting American favor with the best of intentions sticking out all over them.

These boys—all hero stuff aside—spoke our language, even if it was with an English accent. There's probably no tougher nut to crack in the country, as far as anti-British feeling is concerned, than Boston, where the Irish are more ardently loyal to the shamrock than the natives of Eire itself. Yet even here the British boys made a hit.

There wasn't any magic to it. They went over big because they were people like ourselves—boys who might have come from a thousand homes we know. They spoke with as many varieties of English accent as we have American.

Some wore the insignia of the Commandos, others the wings of the RAF. Some were Navy Officers, veterans of raids on St. Nazaire and Norway. All had been decorated for bravery. Most of them were seeing America for the first time, and it wasn't a pleasure trip.

They were pursued from morning until night by public officials, Army public-relations men, persistent reporters, and shouting crowds. You knew they didn't like that part of it, but as one of them put it, they had "a job to do."

They did it well, ending a strenuous day with impromptu speeches under a blazing spotlight, with a microphone booming their words far out over historic Boston Common. We remember the jolly, ruddy-faced Chief Engineer from the Campbelltown, which imbedded itself, full of dynamite, in the St. Nazaire dock. Commando raids, he said, were just a matter of "nipping over across the Channel, nipping back again for a spot of tea, and nipping back across the Channel again."

There was the dignified, serious-faced Squadron Leader of the RAF, and holder of Britain's highest decoration, the Victoria Cross. When asked if they didn't experience a feeling of great elation as they saw their bombs hit their targets, he replied honestly, "No sir, not until we get back to home base."

There was the quiet lad with the empty sleeve. He owed his escape in a Norway Commando raid to a plucky Norwegian who had helped him to get back to his ship after he was wounded.

One of the most popular boys in the delegation, as far as the crowds were concerned, was the youngster from Scotland, radio operator in a bomber crew. He joined the RAF when he was 16, was decorated by the King when he was 19, and, with an overseas cap jauntily angled over one eye, now stood before us a veteran at 20.

They all stepped up to the microphone and conducted themselves just as you would like to see American boys behave if placed under similar circumstances. They were dignified without being smug, funny occasionally without being smart, friendly without being forward.

Now it might be said that these experienced men, or most of them, are needed on the "firing line" carrying out their regular assignments against the Axis. Yet it seemed to us that they were doing something which just now could not be done so well by anyone else. They were making a priceless bid for better Anglo-American understanding.

It won't come through bigwigs with a "mission" and millions to put it over. It will come more like this, spontaneous and natural, with people just saying "Hello" in a friendly way without any "sales talk" up their sleeves.

Hitler Has Twofold Goal in Caucasus Campaign

Wide World

What the Russians Have—What the Germans Want

General view of derricks in Russia's great Baku oilfields, which now are threatened by Germany's rapid advance toward the Caucasus. More than 80 per cent of Russia's oil comes from the Caucasian oilfields. In 1941, Baku produced 172,500,000 barrels of oil while Maikop and Grozny produced an additional 30,000,000 barrels.

Nazis Want Oil, But Seek Most to Cut Soviet Supply

Germans believe that Soviet war machine, industry, and farming will be forced to standstill if their armies can separate Russia from its main supply of petroleum.

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the Nazi forces are driving for Russia's great oil reserves of the Caucasus, their purpose is not only to secure the oil for themselves, but to deprive Russia of one of its most vital supports in the war.

Germany wants to cut off the oil from the powerful Russian war machine and put out of combat those tanks and airplanes upon which everything depends now and which already have dealt most severe blows at the enemy. Russia has a completely mechanized agriculture which deprived of oil could not function.

While the huge spaces of Russia will permit its army to withdraw properly, thus evading indefinitely a final German victory, the Germans would attempt to blockade Russia economically and to reduce its fighting power to insignificance.

The Germans are on their way to the Volga and an occupation of Stalingrad and Astrakhan at the Caspian Sea would cut off all communications between the Central Front and the forces which protect the Caucasus. Besides this military threat which as such may be less serious in the case of a strong army defending the Caucasus, the flow of Russian oil toward the industrial centers of European Russia would come to an end.

Ten Per Cent

The Caucasus region has a comparatively minor share in the world production of oil, amounting to 10 per cent of the total. But it is the main producer of oil for Russia. Of its oil production of 240,000,000 barrels in 1941, 172,500,000 barrels or 71.2 per cent came from Baku, while the major oilfields of Maikop and Grozny located north of the Caucasus produced an additional 30,000,000 barrels or 12 per cent of the total Russian oil production. Thus, with one stroke Russia would be deprived of 83 per cent of its oil production.

The Maikop and Grozny districts are immediately threatened, considering the short air distance of only 125 miles from Kerch to Maikop and of 400 miles from Taganrog, west of Rostov, to Grozny. Several weeks ago, the Nazis were already massing 100,000 parachutists—according to reports from London of May 20—on the Kerch Peninsula for an airborne invasion of the oil districts.

Maikop and Grozny alone produce as much oil as Germany is credited with producing synthetically. Moreover, they are rich in lubricants, which are most badly needed by Germany.

Good Distribution

An excellent system of distribution connects the oil fields with the refinery at Krasnodar with a daily capacity of 22,000 barrels and in the immediate path of the German armies, and with the biggest Russian refineries at Grozny, Tuapse, and Makhach Kala at the Caspian Sea. The three latter have a daily capacity of 373,000 barrels and refine a large part of the Baku oil as well. Other important refineries are at Baku and Batum.

Oilfields and refineries are connected with the Black Sea port Tuapse and the Caspian Sea port Makhach Kala, and the industrial regions of the Ukraine with the pipe line terminal at Nikitovka near Stalino.

The Baku oil district produces six times as much oil as the districts previously mentioned. The oil is partly shipped by a double system of pipe lines to Batum in a distance of 500 miles and most of it in oil barges to Makhach Kala for refinement and further distribution via Astrakhan over the huge river systems of the Volga and Ural.

Baku produces oil drilling equipment and any chemical industries including synthetic rubber production have been erected there, using oil as the main raw material.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet has left the fortified bases at Novorossisk, Tuapse, Poti and Batum on the east coast of the Black Sea. But once the flow of oil from both sources, the oilfields north of the Caucasus and Baku are cut off the fleet would be rendered almost useless.

In spite of the overwhelming importance of the 83 per cent share of the Caucasus oil for the Russian war machine and economy, Russia has opened several new sources of oil which in connection with large oil stocks at hand would mitigate the deadly blow which should be expected from such an amputation.

The eastern shores of the Caspian Sea contain oil and the only recently developed Emba district produced 4,500,000 barrels of oil in 1941 or 2 per cent of the total Russian production. The oil is piped to Orsk—a distance of 435 miles—for the supply of the industries of the Urals and Western Siberia. A big refinery has been built at Orsk with a daily capacity of 28,000 barrels daily.

Second Important

At Gurev on the mouth of the Ural River large stocks of lubricants are accumulated and ready for shipment. The Emba oil district is over 250 miles east of Astrakhan and a Russian delaying action should be able to hold German forces for some time between the Volga and Ural Rivers. In case of an invasion of the Caucasus the numerous oil barges on the Caspian Sea could withdraw to its eastern shores or be used on the Ural.

The most important oil producer, however, after the Caucasus, is not the Emba district but the Volga-Ural district, sometimes called the "second Baku." This district alone produced 27,500,000 barrels of oil in 1941 or 11.3 per cent of the total production. Its output has been boosted by fully 50 per cent over 1940 and further expansion may bring its output to 40,000,000 barrels this year or equal to the Rumanian production. These oil deposits are considered to be as large as those of Transcaucasia and stretch from the southern Urals to the Volga along the Petchora and Kam River to Syzran and North Kazak.

The important wells at Ishimbaevo, east of Kuibyshev, are connected by a pipeline with the four refineries located at Ufa. Other large refineries are at Syzran and Saratov—38,000 barrels daily—the latter supplied with the oil from Perm.

While these two refineries are threatened by the German push toward the Volga it can be expected that the oil-producing regions located east of the Volga and even east of Kuibyshev will be most fiercely defended. Thus Perm and Ufa should be regarded safe.

Other oil-producing regions are in Turkmen near the southern east coast of the Caspian Sea at Nebit Dag, which would be in danger after the loss of Baku. But the rapidly developing Central Asiatic oil region in the Fergana Valley in South Uzbekistan—south of the Balkash Lake—and on the borders of the Tatar and Bashkir republics are very rich in oil and produced already 6,000,000 barrels of oil in 1941 or 2.5 per cent of the total output. Lack of new refineries could be met by transplantation—of which the Russians are masters—of several of the menaced refineries of the Caucasus or Volga region. Production there could easily be stepped up to 10,000,000 barrels and more.

Sakhalin District

Finally, Sakhalin in the Far East produces 4,000,000 barrels of oil annually divided equally between Russia and Japan and refined at Khabarovsk and a recently built refinery at Nikolaevsk. In view of the Far Eastern situation not much reliance can be put on this source but the Far East has great stocks of oils which would carry its industries and war machines over the most critical months in case of a Japanese move.

Thus even after the loss of the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea oil districts of Emba and Nebit-Dag the Russian oil production could reach a 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 barrels output this year and considerably more next year if some of the oil equipment of the Caucasus can be saved in time and transferred to the Central Asiatic oil regions.

Russia would suffer tremendously under the loss of 85 per cent of its oil output. Great stocks of oil have been accumulated, however, and in addition with the remaining production Russia's armies would not be crippled.

War tactics would have to be changed, transportation would have to be curtailed, agriculture neglected, but there would be sufficient oil for the war machine. We must not forget that even the German war machine is considered to run on less than 70,000,000 barrels of oil annual consumption under full warfare. The next winter would permit Russia to reduce its war of movement and thus save much gasoline and permit new stocks to accumulate.

Farms Would Suffer

Russian agriculture would suffer but power substitutes made from grain and wood, most abundantly available in Siberia, would permit the continuation of the use of tractors and vehicles. Finally, more horses could be raised in a relatively short period as the oil stocks would permit the maintenance of curtailed consumption of oil over a period of several years.

Scorched earth policy would deprive Germany of the conquered oil at least for several months. But it could not be prevented from utilizing the abundant oil resources of the Caucasus sooner or later, once in possession of this region.

From the Caucasus German armies would threaten the oil of Iraq and Iran and make the United Nations position there most precarious. The well-developed Russian river and canal system would permit the distribution of the oil to the Ukraine and over the Polish and Baltic river systems to the consuming centers of Germany.

Even if Russia can withdraw all its 40,000 tank cars and the large number of oil barges, destroy all pipelines and oil wells and save the Black Sea Fleet by the concession of free passage through the Bosporus to United Nations ports, the whole strategy of the war would have to be changed.

Germany would have gained a most important base on her way to India, and its strong air fleet, once supplied with the urgently needed oil, could harass the United Nations supply lines in the Middle East and keep the Russians at bay behind the Urals with the main instrument of the air force and a relatively small land army in the east. Thus, the bulk of the German army would be freed to fight elsewhere.

Syrian Insurgents Damage Oil Lines

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France
July 21

In dispatches datelined from the Syrian frontier, French newspapers reported today that Syrian insurgents had cut the Mosul oil field pipe lines to Tripoli and Haifa in two places.

[For several days French dispatches have reported raids on the pipe line by native bands, forcing the British to increase their garrisons and patrols. There has been no confirmation from other sources of an interruption in the flow of oil from the fields in Northern Iraq to fueling points of the British fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean.]

Russia Has Something Up Its Sleeve

By a Staff Artist

Some Oil Left Even If Caucasus Is Lost

Map shows that Russia has reserves of oil around the Caspian Sea and around Turkistan that could be developed extensively in case the Germans should capture wells of Baku, Grozny, and Maikop. It is not believed likely that Moscow would allow itself to be caught unprepared should the present German drive to the Caucasus prove successful.

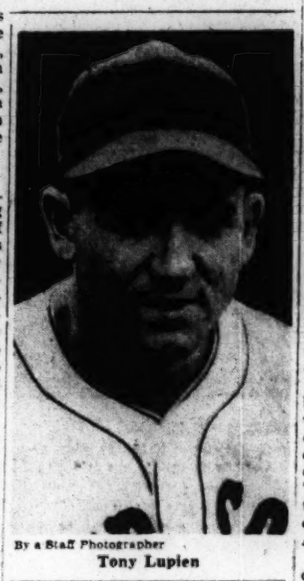
Cubs Getting Nowhere in Race to Reach First Division of National League

In the Dugout
with Rumill

He Followed Jimmie Foxx

As the runner-up Red Sox move along in this American League pennant race, one of Joe Cronin's unsung heroes is Tony Lupien, who once roamed the Cambridge campus of Harvard University. With Ted Williams, Bobby Doerr, Dom Di Maggio and a couple of others getting most of the play from the Fenway Park press, the collegian whose job it has been to fill colorful Jimmie Foxx's shoes is missing much of the credit he deserves.

Teammates may hit longer balls for the stoutest club offense in the junior circuit. But day after day, with the pressure on, no player on Tom Yawkey's pay roll hustles, fields or gets more good wood on the pellet than the first baseman who formerly starred for the Crimson.



By a Staff Photographer
Tony Lupien

Followed Star

Lupien broke in the hard way. In the first place he was following one of the greatest ball players of all time and perhaps the game's No. 1 right-hand slugger. Fenway fans had been educated to the extra-base drives of Double-X. Jimmie could scale the barriers. Lupien cannot. At least, not consistently. Then, too, Tony had to keep getting on base or lose his job to Cronin, who was looking around for a spot to play. Joe is still a good sticker.

When he took over first base on May 31, after Foxx's sale to the Chicago Cubs, Lupien was hitting a poor .195. He had made 10 appearances on the bag and seven as a pinch hitter. And for a couple of weeks in June his average remained under .200, despite the fact that he was hitting the ball good. His line drives were being caught.

Clean-up Spot

However, by the middle of June the rookie's hits began to drop, and when the All-Star intermission arrived he had climbed to .253. By mid-July he had touched .260. As the Red Sox opened this third western tour, the first sacker was up to .268 and sported a 10-game hitting streak. From the very beginning his defensive play has been far better than what Foxx could offer.

Cronin emphasized his faith in Lupien in last Sunday's doubleheader with the Indians. Ted Williams and Bobby Doerr, the team's leading hitters, were both out, and for a clean-up batter the manager turned to Tony. The boy answered by getting a pair of triples and a single. He was a one-man show.

Plays Hard

Lupien plays hard, and to win. He knows he is a big leaguer and should be playing, and will battle the man who gets in his way. Even Joe Cronin, his manager. In the July 9 games at Fenway with the Tigers, the Red Sox loaded the bases in the last of the ninth. One run was needed to break a tie and win the game. It was Lupien's turn to bat, but Cronin decided to go up himself, although Tony had hit the ball hard all afternoon. And as Lupien passed Joe between the plate and dugout he said:

"You'd better get that run in, because you're hitting for a good man!"

Cronin got it in.

In another game Lupien was on second base when a mate singled to right field. Tony had a good start and came home with plenty to spare. But Tom Turner, White Sox catcher, either unconsciously or otherwise, stood on top of the plate as he waited for the tardy throw from the outfield. Lupien, therefore, gave Mr. Turner a rude bump as he tallied. It was just another example of Tony's "nobody's going to get in my way" attitude.

Incidentally, the Red Sox call the collegian "Scrap Iron" for reasons unknown, but he is Tony to everybody else.

"I was tagged with that when I first reported to Scranton, out of Harvard," Lupien told me. "I guess the folks down there thought Lupien was an Italian name, hence the Tony."

Anyhow, it seems to be a slight improvement over his given name, which is Ulysses.

McNair to A's

DETROIT, July 21 (AP) — Eric McNair, Detroit Tiger shortstop whose contract was taken up last Friday by the Washington Senators and who then refused to join the club, was sold yesterday to the Philadelphia Athletics.

General Manager Jack Zeller said the deal with the Senators, which brought pitcher Jack Wilson to the Tigers, had been canceled, but Wilson was with the team when it arrived from a disastrous eastern trip.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year ago today

Pittsburgh defeated Brooklyn, 8 to 3, and cut Dodgers' National League lead to single game.

Three years ago

R. J. Reynolds' 55-foot cutter, Blitzen, awarded first place in 2,085-mile San Francisco-Hawaii yacht race.

Five years ago

Rogers Hornsby dropped as manager of St. Louis Browns and replaced by Sunny Jim Bottomley.

Lombardi Up With Hitters In Open Race

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The major leagues may not be having much in the way of pennant races at the moment, but the competition for the batting crowns is wide open.

In the past week big Ernie Lombardi of the Boston Braves, who won the National League batting championship in 1938, has risen to challenge seriously the leadership of Brooklyn's Pete Reiser while Ted Williams of Boston is hot on the heels of Joe Gordon, the flash of the New York Yankees in the American League.

Reiser, out for several days because of a head injury suffered at St. Louis, has a mark of .350 with Lombardi just five points behind and Joe Medwick, also a former champion, still within range at .335.

Gordon's pace-setting average in the American is .344, seven points better than Williams. Bobby Doerr of Boston is hanging onto third with .333, but teammate Johnny Pesky has sprung up as a challenger with .328.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Reiser, Brooklyn	77	300	64	105	.350
Lombardi, Boston	68	197	22	68	.345
Medwick, Brooklyn	83	335	45	109	.335
Musial, St. Louis	74	246	53	80	.325
Fletcher, Phila.	81	276	33	88	.319
W. Cooper, St. Louis	67	225	35	69	.307
Novikoff, Chicago	76	276	39	83	.301
Nicholson, Chicago	89	342	45	103	.300
Mize, New York	80	349	61	104	.298
Elliott, Phila.	83	285	45	80	.280

American League

	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Gordon, New York	82	302	59	104	.344
Williams, Boston	85	297	73	100	.337
Doerr, Boston	77	300	58	101	.337
Pesky, Boston	87	336	55	111	.330
Spence, Wash.	88	366	55	116	.317
Fleming, Cleve.	92	323	48	103	.319
Stephens, St. Louis	89	355	53	110	.310
D. Di Maggio, Boston	84	350	61	108	.309
Harris, Detroit	77	285	47	88	.309
Boudreau, Cleve.	90	319	55	94	.301

Yachtsmen Help Coast Guard And Navy Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18 — The tremendously increased scope of activity by the Navy and Coast Guard in the training of thousands of new recruits has necessitated, in some instances, the taking over of yacht club buildings, properties and facilities for the duration.

Although this has meant the establishment of temporary headquarters, or, in some instances, a revision of prewar yachting activities, the yacht clubs have cheerfully co-operated with the armed forces in this necessary move in the victory effort.

Among the yacht clubs that have been able to contribute to the war effort in this manner are the Southern Yacht Club at New Orleans, Montauk Yacht Club at Lake Montauk, N. Y., and the California Yacht Club at Wilmington, Calif. These, among many others, now are occupied by units of the Coast Guard.

In New Orleans the new municipal yacht harbor, scheduled for dedication, was taken over by the Coast Guard as an anchorage and training station, and the adjoining Southern Yacht Club now serves as quarters for hundreds of Coast Guard trainees. The club's mammoth ballroom has been turned into a dormitory.

Latest yacht club to feel the effects of war is the Pend Oreille Yacht Club at Sandpoint, Idaho. Here, on beautiful Lake Pend d'Oreille, far from salt water, the Navy is establishing a training station for some 20,000 trainees and 600 officers. To make room for the $32,000,000 program involving the building of barracks, mess hails and other structures for this great force, the Pend Orielle Yacht Club, with about 90 boat-owning members, is moving clubhouse and moorings to a site elsewhere on the lake.

Trenton Wins

TRENTON, N. J., July 21 (AP)—The Trenton Senators cut loose with a three-run uprising in the 8th inning to come from behind and hand the Boston Braves of the National League a 7-6 loss here last night.

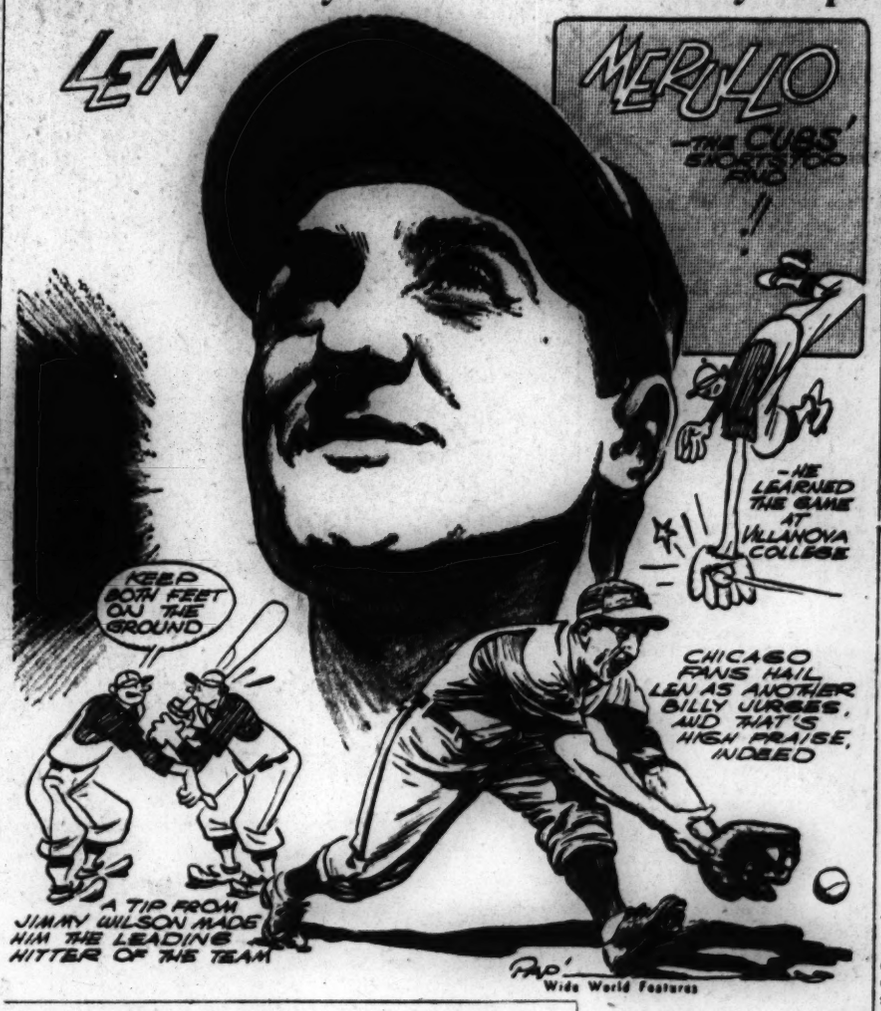
The Braves banged out 15 hits but were unable to do anything with men on base, whereas Trenton took advantage of every hit plus six walks and a pair of wild pitches by Braves hurlers.

Three for Sewell

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Luke Sewell, manager of the St. Louis Browns, caught three no-hitters in his playing days: Wes Ferrell's at Cleveland, in 1931; Vernon Kennedy's in 1935 and Bill Dietrich's in 1937, both at Chicago.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Ruth Ellis' Men's Store . . . Bob Elliot
and Braves Field . . . . . Ells Kaiser

East Boston Boy —By Pap'


LEN
MERULLO
—THE CUBS' SHORTSTOP
—HE LEARNED THE GAME AT VILLANOVA COLLEGE
KEEP BOTH FEET ON THE GROUND
CHICAGO FANS HAIL LEN AS ANOTHER BILLY JURGES, AND THAT'S HIGH PRAISE, INDEED
A TIP FROM JIMMY WILSON MADE HIM THE LEADING HITTER OF THE TEAM
PAP'
Wide World Features

Only One Golfer Under 70 In Recent Ryder Cup Play

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This year's professional golf match between the American Ryder Cup team and a group of challengers selected by Walter Hagen, in which the pros received nothing but expenses, while the Red Cross will be the gainer by something like $25,000, was notable for one thing, viz., that in the 36-hole singles matches, involving 20 super-stars, only one man broke 70 on the Oakland Hills Country Club course at Birmingham, Mich., a short distance out from Detroit. Lloyd Mangrum registered a 69, morning round against Clayton Haefner. Nearest to that was Ben Hogan's morning 70 against Chick Harbert.

Now that savors of news. When you stop to think of the deluge of scores under 70 in the recent Hale America, including a 62 by Ben Hogan; a still greater deluge of them in the Girard, Ohio, open which Haefner won with an average of 66 for his four rounds; and the number of 65's or better which have been recorded in various open tournaments this year, it does seem extraordinary that in this challenge match only one man broke 70 and that only six broke 72 out of 30 completed rounds in the singles. In the four-ball play, Ben Hogan had a 67 on his own ball, one round, and Byron Nelson had 67 for 18 consecutive holes, beginning at the 10th hole in the morning.

Oakland in 1937

It hardly seems possible that the Oakland Hills course was any tougher for the challenge match than when it was so finely groomed for the 1937 national open, when the course was well watered, the fairways narrowed and everything possible done to make it a severe test. In that championship there were seven rounds under 70, including two 69's by Guldahl; a dazzling 66 by Jimmy Thomson, a 67 by Wee Bobby Cruickshank, a 68 by Al Brosch and 69's by Gene Sarazen and Denny Shute.

Following his record-breaking 66 in that affair of five years ago, Thomson slumped to a pair of mediocre 78's, and that's exactly what he registered in his morning round of the challenge match, against Craig Wood, so that he took the biggest trouncing of the day, 8 and 7. Guldahl must have heaved sighs of memory regrets, too, when he had a morning 75 against Vic Ghezzi and was on the way to a 77 or worse when their match ended, as against his rounds of 71, 69, 72, 69 in winning on the same course in '37.

Holes Won and Lost

Lawson Little, who is all for the match-play test in golf, the man-to-man struggle in which each knows at all times what the other is doing, probably revelled at the idea of going up against Byron Nelson, the "clutch king" of the P. G. A. crop, then must have kicked himself when he lost the last two holes and finished all even the last hole to a 5. This finishing hole has plenty of trouble on either side for the tee shot and the elevated green has a rather narrow entrance, but for a player of Little's distance it is an ever-possible home-in-two. There was a match that must have had its thrills for the galleryites, with 18 holes won and lost out of the 36.

Dick Metz and Jimmy Demaret, another pair who finished even, halved only one hole of their first nine and only six of the morning round; then reversed the process and halved 12 of the last 18.

Wholesome Respect

By this time Ben Hogan must have a wholesome respect for Chick Harbert's game, and gameness. It is to be recalled that at San Antonio, Texas, last February, Harbert tied Hogan for first money by a dazzling 30 home in the last round of the open tournament, then beat Hogan in the play-off, 72 to 76. They went after each other at Oakland Hills with full batteries in action, but so well matched that in their 70 for Hogan and 71 for Harbert, they halved 13 holes. The afternoon was quite different, for only four holes were halved out of the first 11. Then they went stroke for stroke for the last seven holes in succession, to come out even.

Speaking about breaking 70, I'm fairly certain that no other Massachusetts amateur has turned that trick more often in one season, tournament and private play included, than Ted Bishop has this year. But this last week-end he discovered that breaking 70 isn't always good enough to emerge a winner. He played in the 16th annual invitation tournament of the Norwich Golf Club in Connecticut and won the qualifying medal with a 71. In the second round of match play he scored a 69, but was beaten one up by young Ernie Gerardi of Putnam, who had a three under par 68. Ted was three down and three to play, won the 16th and 17th with birdies and also birdied the home hole, but so did Gerardi, whose game greatly impressed the New England champion.

Curve Ball Does Curve

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21 (AP)—A University of Minnesota professor yesterday said he had definitely proved what he and umpteen million other baseball fans have known all along—that a pitcher can curve a baseball.

The professor, Dr. Richard M. Sutton, visiting lecturer on physics, said the proof is contained in an article he spent six months preparing for publication soon in a leading scientific journal.

The whole thing started, Dr. Sutton said, when an editorial writer of the Baltimore Sun grew tired of hearing about all the phenomenal things that the Groves and Hubbells and Fellers could do with a baseball. So the editorialist, tongue in cheek, wrote flatly that nobody could throw a curve—the whole business was an optical illusion.

Outraged fans made the welkin ring with protests, which soon grew to anguished howls when a national magazine (Life) came along with a series of fast-action pictures purporting to show that except for natural downward deflection due to gravity, all thrown baseballs traveled in straight lines.

Dr. Sutton also was aroused, and he set out to show the magazine through its own pictures that it was wrong. He said the magazine gave him a polite brushoff, murmuring something about "theoreticians," and for Sutton that was the last straw.

"That a baseball must curve according to the laws of aerodynamics is clear," he said. "The question is not 'whether' but 'how much?' And a careful analysis of Life's photos shows that a good pitcher, by putting spin on the ball, can curve it at least six inches up, down, or sideways."

A simple little tip, "Keep your feet on the ground," made a big league ball player out of Lenny Merullo, freshman shortstop of the Chicago Cubs.

Until Merullo was made to realize that he was trying so hard to hit the ball that at the moment of contact BOTH his feet were off the ground and thus robbing his swing of most of its power, he was destined to be a great defensive shortstop but a weak hitter. It took Merullo some time to master the knack of keeping in touch with the ground but when he joined the Cubs for a trial last season he had things under control and pounded the ball at a .353 clip in the seven games he played.

Merullo got his chance this spring when Bobby Sturgeon was injured, and he did so well they couldn't pry him loose from the spot. In the middle of May, he was the Cubs' leading hitter. He teams up exceedingly well with Second Baseman Lou Stringer on double plays so it looks as though the Cubs were set around the keystone sack.

Margaret Osborne Advances to Third Round in Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, July 21 (AP)—Top-seeded Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, ranked No. 4 nationally, led the way into the third round as the annual Middle States women's tennis tournament opened at the Philadelphia Cricket Club yesterday.

Miss Osborne defeated Mrs. Theodore Hackett, Jr., of Cynwyd, 6-0, 6-1, and Noreen Haney, Ottawa schoolgirl from Greenwich, Conn., 6-1, 6-0.

Hope Knowles, of Avon, Conn., seeded second, also advanced to the third round. She drew a bye in the first and then turned back Jane Kelterborn, New York, 6-0, 6-1.

Doris Hart, Miami sensation who is seeded fourth, also reached the third round, eliminating Elizabeth Pilling, Philadelphia, without the loss of a game.

The title is not being defended by Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke. Pauline Betz, originally seeded first, was unable to compete.

Mahan and Caputo First at Tedesco

Tom Mahan and Jimmy Caputo, United Shoe golfers, came through with a card of 137 to capture top honors in the New England P.G.A. pro-amateur fourball tournament at Tedesco yesterday before a surprisingly large number of entries.

Second place was taken by another United Shoe pair, Babe Doucette and Phil Frederiksson, with a score of 139.

First net prize went to Roy Bronsdon and Rod MacPhie of Brae Burn with 142-131, while second net was taken by Joe Stien and Bruce Coffin of Salem, 140-132.

Minor Leagues

Results July 20
By the Associated Press

American Association

Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 8.
Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 8.
Louisville 13, Toledo 3.
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 2.

International League

Newark 4, Montreal 2.
Buffalo at Baltimore, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Scranton 3-2, Binghamton 0-5.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

New Orleans 14, Knoxville 3.
Only game scheduled.

Texas League

San Antonio 4-3, Tulsa 3-3 (1st game 11 innings.)
Beaumont 3, Dallas 2.
Shreveport 3, Fort Worth 2.
Oklahoma City at Houston, postponed.

Jimmy Wilson's Success Poor Against Local Nine

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Chicago Cubs, who this afternoon opened a two-game series at Braves Field, are getting nowhere in their drive toward the first division of the National League. In this respect, at least, they have something in common with the Braves. Jimmy Wilson a week ago was two percentage points up on the sixth-place Pirates; this morning the margin was a single point. And during the week the Cubs slipped half a game further behind the Giants, who bring up the rear of the first division.

However, Wilson's prospects of picking up ground during his stay in Boston were slim, judging by what has taken place in the past. As the series opened, the locals had a nine-to-seven margin over the visitors from the Windy City.

Ahead Of Cubs

In fact, if Casey Stengel could do as well against the rest of the league as he has in competition with the Cubs and eighth-place Phils, he would still be up around the top of the standing, where he was in April and early May. His combined record against these two clubs early today was a fine 19 won and 11 lost, for a .633 pace. It will be noted that the Cardinals, in the runner-up spot, are moving at a pace no better than .628.

A new face in a Chicago uniform, yet a familiar one to the National League, is Lon Warneke. The Arkansas "humming bird" has had three appearances on the mound since rejoining the club which gave him his start in the majors back in 1930. He went against Hal Schumacher and the Giants on July 12th, and failed to start the fourth inning. He did a one-inning relief chore against the Dodgers four days later, then was driven out by the lowly Phils last Sunday.

About Novikoff

The Cardinals were criticized on all sides when they let Warneke move on by the waiver route. Branch Rickey was accused of cutting down his overhead because he had given up in his pursuit of the Dodgers. But it may be that Branch knew something. The Arkansas veteran certainly has not flashed his former effectiveness under Wilson. And Lon must have a sizable contract.

When the Cubs last visited the Hub, Wilson was wondering why Lou Novikoff could not hit big league pitching. After all, the "Mad Russian" had pounded minor hurlers and led practically every circuit below the majors he had played in. Lou was going after bad balls and fanning in the clutch. He was fast becoming one of the biggest "busts" of modern baseball.

But today Novikoff is the unofficial mayor of Chicago. He is at long last upholding the promise he showed in the minors and must be called the spark of the Cub attack. As he reached Braves Field today, the Mad Russian had 82 hits in 271 tries for a .303 average. Considering his slow beginning and the long pull up the ladder, this is an exceptionally fine figure. He has hit five homers.

Briefs . . . Lou Tost and Eddie Miller skipped the Trenton exhibition and came straight to Boston from Pittsburgh . . . The Braves, by the way, were beaten at Trenton, 7-6 . . . It develops that the Red Sox carried on short negotiations with Rollie Hemsley before he signed with the Yankees . . . The Sox are at Chicago tonight . . . The Cub series closes tomorrow with a single . . . The annual Boston Park Department pitching contest will be held prior to tomorrow's game . . . Lennie Merullo of the Cubs, a graduate of the Park Department, will be a judge . . . The entire left field stands have been turned over to P. D. youngsters.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	63	28	.692	
St. Louis	54	32	.628	6½
Cincinnati	47	41	.534	14½
New York	46	43	.517	16
Pittsburgh	41	45	.477	19½
Chicago	45	49	.479	19½
Boston	37	56	.398	27
Philadelphia	24	63	.276	37

Results July 20
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	61	28	.658	
Boston	50	37	.575	10
Cleveland	51	40	.560	11
St. Louis	47	44	.516	15
Detroit	46	47	.495	17
Chicago	36	51	.414	24
Philadelphia	36	58	.383	27½
Washington	34	56	.370	27½

Results July 20
No games scheduled.

Johnny Lehman of Chicago Leads Tam O'Shanter Golf

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—The Tam O'Shanter golf tournament went its free, untrammeled and virtually uncontrolled way today, with the amateurs trying their best to qualify for the shooting proper, which begins tomorrow.

After tomorrow, of course, comes the deluge, when amateurs and professionals will become so inextricably mixed for a period of days that it will take a certified public accountant to determine who is in front. But for the moment, the amateurs:

Late yesterday, when the sun already had dimmed over Tam O'Shanter and everybody was ready to go home, Johnny Lehman of Chicago, who won the Western amateur title back in 1930, came chuffing in with a score of 71 to lead the field at the end of the first round.

One Under Par

This was one blow under par, and perhaps it gave an insight into the present amateur golf situation. There is no stand-out amateur golfer today. That is: no Bobby Jones, no Lawson Little. There are a lot of good ones, but none holding an edge over the field when he starts.

A single stroke behind Lehman as the second round of the amateur qualifying test started were Bill Gilbert of Columbus, Henry Bowbeer of Chicago, Bob Cochran of St. Louis, Frank Stranahan of Toledo and Johnny Goodman of Omaha. Each shot a par 72 yesterday. Outside of Goodman, who won the national open in 1933 and the national amateur in 1937, the names will not register, as a rule.

Pros Draw Crowds

Somehow, the professionals seem to have won the ascendency in golf. The money players draw the crowd. Yesterday, while the amateurs were doing their earnest best to qualify in their own department of this inexplicable tournament, the pros drew the galleries, though they were only practicing. The pros do not start playing, really, until Thursday.

The professional who pulled the biggest crowd of the day was Howard Wheeler of Los Angeles, completely unattached. Wheeler is a long, tall, pleasant Negro—one of 10 entered in the Tam O'Shanter open—who grips a golf club like nobody ever did before, and who can bat a golf ball a country mile.

Wheeler employs what might roughly be described as an interlocking backhanded grip. That, as a matter of fact, is the way Wheeler, himself, describes it. He doesn't know how it happened, except that his teacher tried to break him of being left-handed.

Yellow Gloves

Wheeler wears a big yellow glove on either hand. He swings back gracefully and hauls off and knocks a golf ball as far and as straight as these eyes ever saw one knocked.

Up close to the flag, he appeared to handle his unorthodox grip pretty good, too. On the 485-yard second hole he hit the flagpole with his approach.

Today it was a case of the amateurs completing their qualifying rounds, with the low 64 entering match play tomorrow. On Thursday everybody—pros and amateurs alike—will begin play in the Tam O'Shanter 72-hole open tournament.

White Cloud Wins The Annual Race On Lake Michigan

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 21 (AP)—Charles E. Sorenson's White Cloud, a 60-foot ocean-going cutter that made a disappointing showing in her first Great Lakes race, yesterday won the annual Chicago-to-Mackinac yacht race.

The Detroit automobile executive's trim craft, brought from Baltimore, was the first to cross the finish line, arriving at 5:14:03 a. m. (Central War Time), completing the 333-mile haul up Lake Michigan in 38 hours, 14 minutes and five seconds.

In winning first place in the class A cruising division, Sorenson's boat finished more than 11 hours ahead of Trident, Chicago Yacht Club entry.

Sorenson flew here from Detroit to congratulate his crew, of which Joe Snay of Grosse Pointe, Mich., was the skipper, and to receive three trophies from the judges—the Mackinac cup as first prize in the cruising division, the Old Timers' cup for first in the same division, and a third trophy for first boat to finish.

White Cloud's corrected time was 35:16:22. That of the Trident, skippered by P. H. Danley and which finished in 49:33:39, was 44:25:28. Although a brisk wind aided the boats Sunday, White Cloud's time was considered excellent. The record of 31 hours was set in 1911 by Mavourneen.

Travis Batting .505

CAMP WHEELER, Ga. (AP)—Soldier Cecil Travis, former Washington Senator star, is sporting a .505 batting average as a member of the Camp Wheeler baseball team. He has 47 safe hits in 93 trips. Travis' .359 mark as a Nat infielder last year was second only to Ted Williams' .406 in the majors.

Foxx Acquainted

Jimmy Foxx is batting in only six strange ball parks, as a result of his release by the Red Sox to the Cubs. As an American Leaguer he often had hit home runs in St. Louis and Philadelphia.

COMING
IN THE
Weekly Magazine Section
of THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of July 25, 1942

THE UNTIRING MR. NEWHALL — By Joseph G. Harrison
An interview with the U. S. Co-ordinator of Rubber Supply in which Arthur Newhall, a New Englander who finishes each day's work the same day, says "wasting less rubber will mean winning the war sooner."

PLANES PLANES PLANES PLANES PLANES PLANES — By Prof. Horace N. Gilbert
Speaking in the Harvard Radio Board Series, Professor Gilbert explains the steps by which the United States is reaching a momentous volume of Airplane production.

THE FILMS FOLLOW THE FLAG — By Albert Dean
A motion picture exporter describes the widespread hold American film entertainment has upon the peoples of many lands.

". . . FROM INDIA'S CORAL STRAND" — By Ernest A. Payne
Celebrations of 150 years of the Baptist Missionary Society are the reason for this article by a British authority on the history of the Baptist Missions.

THE UNSUNG FILIPINA — By Olive Orbison
An American who has lived in the Philippines writes appreciatively of the women of the islands, their model domesticity, and their civic progressiveness.

IS THE SMALL TOWN COMING BACK? — By R. H. Markham
A bundle of the Farm Security Administration's exceptional photographs inspires the Monitor's roving grass roots commentator to describe the many signs he has observed that the war conditions are having a development effect for the better in many small communities.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Tuesday, July 21, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Begin With a Child's Interests Comics, Cartoons, and Swing Is One Library's Method

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Across the lintel of the Nathan Straus branch of the New York Public Library might be inscribed this motto, "Dedicated to the Utilization of All That Is Best in Youth."

The Nathan Straus, only a year old, stands at 348 East 32d Street, in a neighborhood mainly Italian and Irish. It is unique in three respects. First, it is the only one of the numerous branches whose entire work is devoted to children and adolescents. (In the meaning of the Library, the first of these divisions includes the age-span from kindergarten to thirteen, while "young people" run up the gamut from there to the voting age.) Second, alone among the New York branches, it offers a book collection and service exclusive to this second category, thus easing the transition from childhood reading to grown-up literature.

Third, this young people's department acts as a laboratory in which are worked out for the entire New York Library system methods which bring into the most valuable partnership the libraries schools, and other agencies dealing with adolescents. Under the supervision of Miss Mable Williams, supervisor of school work for the Library, this system-wide endeavor enlists in each of the branches specialized efforts. In the Nathan Straus "laboratory" Miss Margaret C. Scoggin, branch librarian, because she has not only a great interest in young people but a firm faith in their capabilities, is rooting her work in the fertile ground of their most beloved interests.

Expresses
The Approach

The legend we have suggested, unwritten though it is, expresses the approach—utilization of natural enthusiasms in the quest for books and activities that will lead the boys and girls forward to a love of knowledge, a love of literature.

"There is no use in trying to superimpose different tastes," Miss Scoggin said to the writer. "The result of that policy is merely to drive the youngsters out of the library. What we can do is to make the things they enjoy open doors into fields of information. Every achievement, every discovery, every art-form is evolved from a long series of experiments and has modified human life as it advanced. Therefore almost any interest can be used as a springboard. To inform ourselves and stimulate in the young people a sense of 'belonging,' we tell them that they must give to us as well as we to them. If they like to build models, do carpentry or dress dolls, we urge them to bring in their finished work. When possible, we use it for an exhibit, tied in with talks, demonstrations, and books.

"If once the habit of reading is established it is not likely to stop with the pursuit of a special subject. However, we never force a book on any one, but only say casually, 'I liked it; perhaps you will.' Afterwards we solicit opinions in what we call informally the Back-Talk Department — brief, written comments."

Two
Topics

Miss Scoggin has utilized as "open doors" two topics that arouse the keen enjoyment of today's young people. They are, in the field of music, blues and swing: in that of art, the animated cartoon and the comic strip. In order to invest with worth and dignity contemporary developments in threnody and rhythm, William H. Handy, "father of the blues," was invited to speak on the origin and evolution of this form and its influence on other types of musical composition, while his son illustrated his arguments on the xylophone.

Paul Laval, who arranges music programs for radio, presented a similar character study of swing, using records to demonstrate his thesis. Thus to the instinctive pleasure conveyed by sounds and beats was added technical knowledge and perspective—opportunity to appraise the position of such compositions in a field enormously larger than they. To those who wished to pursue the subject farther books were made available.

One reader in the Back-Talk Department, speaking of Mr. Handy's autobiography, gave his complacent approval in these words:

"The style of writing is very good. I did not expect this since Handy is not a professional writer. Most famous people who write books, so far as style goes, do it very poorly. Besides, I always wanted to know how the Memphis Blues originated. Now I do."

Heard
In the Corridors

After a talk on animated cartoons by Paul Terry, producer of the "Terry-Toons," and by the author of a book on the subject, Nat Falk, I overheard the following conversation between a boy and girl, each about fifteen years old.

Boy: I can draw a little. Maybe I could learn to do it well enough to get a job in Mr. Terry's studio sometime. He said, "draw and draw and then draw some more. There's always room at the top." I'd sure be willing to work for that job.

Girl: I bet it takes some talent to keep those figures acting up in comical ways all the time.

Boy: Did you hear him say they got the idea centuries ago, but couldn't put it over till the motion picture camera was invented?

Girl: Yeah. Drew extra pairs of legs and arms to show one movement following another.

Boy: Just the theory of the animated cartoon. Golly, think of 10,000 drawings being needed to show successive movements in a seven-minute picture! He's got to employ a lot of sketch artists. Maybe some day I'll get there.

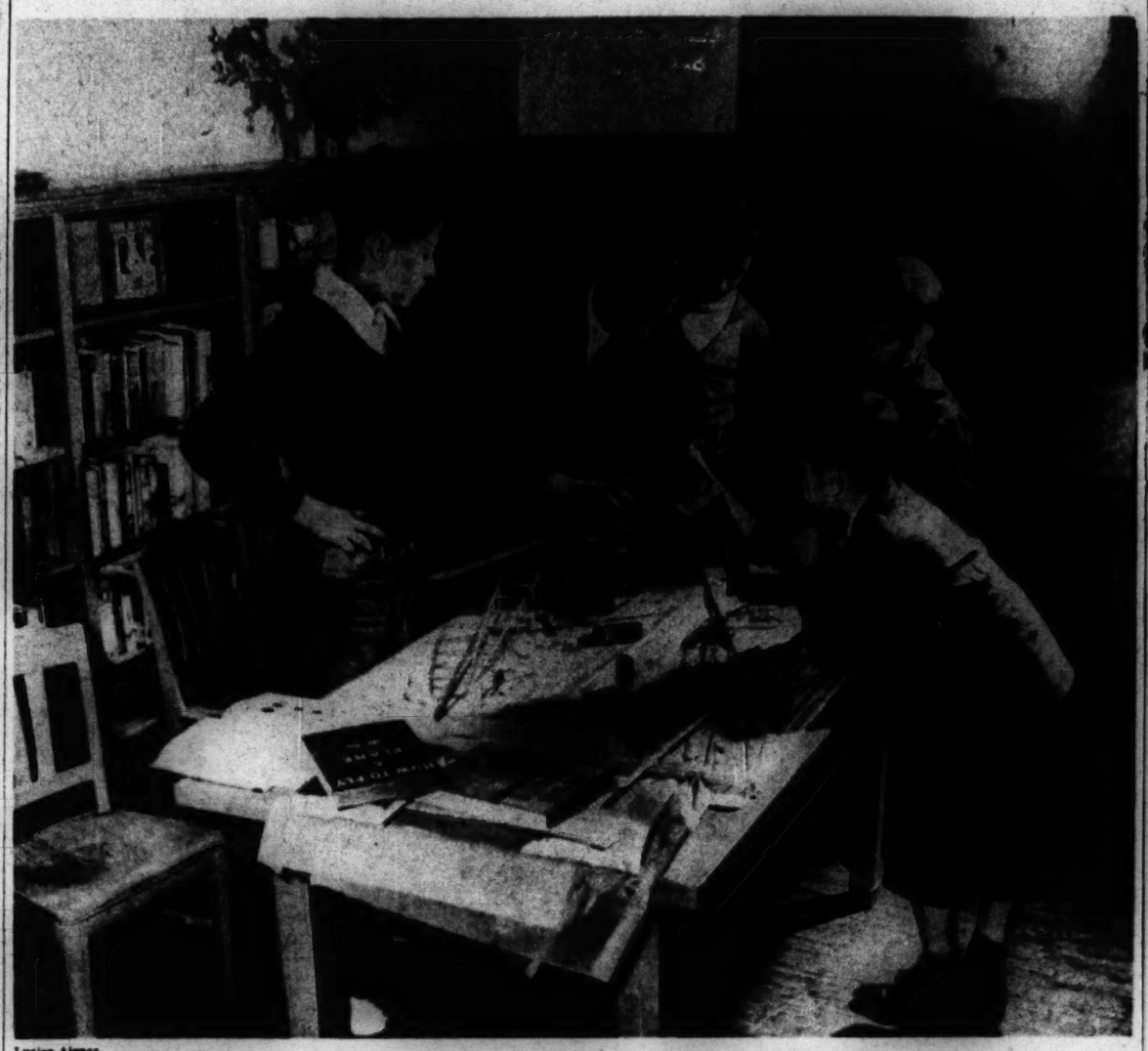
Miss Scoggin believes that the preoccupation of young people with comic strips might be considered less serious if we did not identify it with reading, but looked upon it as a unique diversion, largely visual. Her experience is that it does not affect reading habits or tastes except as it absorbs time which might—or might not—be given to good books.

"You know," she told me, "the comic strip form is ancient. After a lecture here by Milton Caniff, creator of 'Terry and the Pirates,' we traced the history of picture sequences back to drawings by cavemen 20,000 years ago; and to the tomb paintings of the Egyptians; and the illuminations in medieval volumes; and fifteenth century block books; to say nothing of the wampum belts of our Indians."

I gasped. Another exhibit; yet another open door to more knowledge!

"You are disclosing a vast and communicative world," I said. "What thought regarding it do you feel most actively influences the behavior of boys and girls?"

Miss Scoggin answered without hesitation. "A sense of their own responsibility to the future. Many of them realize what it will mean to be the active generation in the postwar adjustment, and they reach out for everything that will help them to take their places in the society which is evolving."



Lucien Aigner

Boys at the Nathan Straus Branch Library, New York City, receive help in making their model airplanes. The Nathan Straus devotes itself exclusively to children and young people.

Otello Desiderato

These young people are learning about comic strips and animated cartoons. They look at the comics anyway, let's help them to raise their standard of comics by teaching them technique, they say at the Nathan Straus Library—and experts are brought in.

Whole Mentality of Students Changed by Nazi Kultur

Naziism, exalting war, debases learning. Kultur inside Germany is declining even as Nazi armies try to impose Kultur on Europe. Facts seeping out of Germany register the cultural eclipse and are presented in a series. The last of three Tuesday articles follows.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE — Under Hitler not only the whole structure of university life has been changed, but also the very mentality of the professors and the students.

There are in Germany no free debating clubs. The students are organized in groups that more resemble a squad of soldiers than a group of students engaged in free research.

These groups are then told to go into their libraries and get facts of a certain type on a certain subject and placed in a certain light—for example the weaknesses of English medicine or legal practice or of its factory legislation. Then they go into their libraries like a troop of soldiers going over the top and come back with the desired booty. The booty is then made available for popular consumption by other organized student groups.

Symbol
Of the Change

One of the methods which the government has adopted to raise the number of academicians is the Langemarck fellowship. The very name of this fellowship is a symbol of the change which has come over German universities. It was at the battle of Langemarck at the beginning of the first World War that the cream of Germany's academic youth, not fully enough trained for war, fell by the thousands before a hail of machine gun bullets. The disaster of losing so many young men on whose education so much time and money had been spent marked the end of a period in German education.

The immediate postwar years continued much in the tradition of the past, but this tradition had lost its justification for many Germans. Hitlerism drew a grim lesson from the battle of Langemarck, abolished "learning for its own sake" and recast the German universities making the natural sciences serve the material needs of war and making of the liberal arts departments a propaganda weapon with which to instil Naziism in German youth and make Germanism dominant in Europe and the world.

Mental
And Moral

It is quite probable that the present shortage of academicians will some day be overcome when other political or economic conditions prevail. There are always ups and downs in the number of students and a smaller number is not necessarily a bad thing. Compared with the last war, during which the number of students who took their doctors degree dropped from 4,500 in 1913-14 to 1,400 in 1917-18, the decline of the present war is not so serious. In the war year 1940-1941 6,732 finished their doctoral dissertations as compared with 7,879 in 1939-40 and 7,972 in 1938-39. The more gradual decline of this war is probably due to the fact that German life was already on a war footing before the war began and that hence a sudden deflation was avoided.

Though the number of students can easily be revived, it is doubtful whether the German academic world will recover so quickly from the mental and moral effects of Naziism on the schools. It is questionable whether the German academicians will be ready to take up their life of academic freedom where it ceased when Hitler came to power. It is well known that people habituated to a lack of freedom may become unfit for freedom.

Naziism, seeking as it does to deny the foundational truths of Christianity and of all religions opposed to the cults of German nationalism and paganism, has deprived theological learning in the Reich, at least temporarily, of public vitality.

As a result, theological dissertations in the Third Reich show little attempt to deal with important present-day problems.

For Exchange Of Teachers

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

One of my Round Table friends in England expresses so well what The Round Table means to me when he says it is like having tea in the midst of the desert—so refreshing and enjoyable.

Many of us have been busy keeping letters going to our friends around the world, and now that most of us find it an excellent idea to write so much oftener, we have not taken as much time off as we should have to write to the Youth Round Table. I am indeed grateful for the Youth Round Table and its inspiring letters and the many opportunities it offers to make new pen friends.

A South American pen friend has only recently discovered this Round Table and she has promised to write a letter and interest her friends in it.

I was very much interested in the article on "British Education and the American Schools" which was in the heading of "Through the Editor's Window." I believe one of the postwar good neighbor policies with all our allies ought to be an exchange of teachers, in order to bring about a better understanding of the different peoples and their history.

I was fortunate in attending a high school in which I could take a course in English history, and I am now able to teach in it my own history classes and help others to learn this most interesting of histories. (Miss) V. B.

A Tuesday Column.

To the Rescue!

New York City Board of Education has already signed up 7,000 boys of junior and senior high school age to work on New York State farms this summer. It is estimated that approximately 25,000 boys and men will be needed for this work. On a farm operated by Newtown high school many boys from the New York City area are already in training learning how to harness and drive horses, drive tractors, care for poultry, and perform other farm chores.

School Life

Broadcasting Workshop

This summer, Mills College is again offering a six weeks' Workshop in Radio Broadcasting. The program includes two courses of three weeks each given with or without credit. The first course covers three divisions—Radio in the United States, Voice, and Radio Writing. The second course, open to students who have completed the first three units either this summer or last, will be devoted to Programming, and Sales and Radio Production. In the production unit, the knowledge gained in the other units will be put into practice before the microphone. Interviews, round tables and dramas will be conducted and transcriptions made for self-analysis. For additional information, write to Mills College, Oakland, Calif.

Ohio State News Letter

Rural Education In Britain

The East Sussex Education Committee has recently begun to publish a School Farm Magazine, with a teachers' and children's section. The teachers' section gives articles on various subjects, such as the purpose of rural crafts and biology and rabbit-keeping, and specimen schemes of work. The children's section includes news of young farmers' clubs or school clubs and competitions.

In one school in Sussex where four and a half acres have been bought and turned into a farm, the children keep not only rabbits and chickens, but ducks and calves, and run a market garden as well. Every member of the school's Young Farmers' Club does a week's duty on the farm twice a term, and takes turns in week-end and holiday work. Many of their classroom lessons are based on the practical problems of farming, and a thirteen-year-old librarian collects all articles of farming interest.

Bulletins From Britain

Through the Editor's Window

In Praise of the Aunt Marys

By Mildred Tayloe

Writes for The Christian Science Monitor

A certain clear-eyed young man who majored in mathematics and physics at an old and great college in Maine is now serving his Government in an important Army radio post, his diploma granted him many weeks before graduation because he was absolutely the right man for this highly specialized, significant wartime job.

Hearing this sequel to his story just the other day, and looking back over the five years since first this fine fellow, then a diffident, groping, uncertain lad with more than a few problems of adjustment to solve, was sent to me for a bit of guidance and encouragement by his Aunt Mary, I got to thinking of the host of devoted Aunt Marys young people in every generation have and how much we all owe to them.

I know not a few men and girls who could trace their inspiration and often their real start in life to some "spinster" aunt whose faith in them never wavered, who brought into their lives a wider view than their parents had, or a greater sense of freedom, or a broader business or social experience—or perhaps the priceless gift of friendship for the niece or nephew as an individual.

* * *

This young mathematics and physics "major" had little faith in himself back in his high school days, and his parents, content with their surroundings and with his being around home, wanted him to "find a job and settle down." If he had (and he nearly did), it would have been a job with no future, and very ordinary years ahead. But his Aunt Mary had faith in greater things for him. She made him fight down apathy and lack of confidence, she prodded him, loved him, encouraged him—in short made it uncomfortable for him not to grow, and kept before him the urgent necessity that he bestir himself to higher and yet higher achievement. Her talks, her letters, her friendship and understanding, and her constant emphasis on the worth of character, have borne abundant fruit.

* * *

Another Aunt Mary I have known—and her name isn't Mary either—for many years read and studied in order to help a slow nephew to do likewise. She might easily have been content to let her brother's child fail in school, give up to discouragement and the lack of understanding around him. She didn't have much of a job herself nor any of the advantages she longed for for him. She even could have given in to a notion that she was not young enough to learn things out of books that would help him.

But she didn't. She read up on education for years, paralleling his school experience with her increased understanding. She mastered books on how to study because he needed them, tackled arithmetic in order to encourage him, ever held before him higher and worthier possibilities. How did he come out? I don't know. But I do know that he owes more than he can ever measure to the devoted interest and encouragement of his "Aunt Mary."

* * *

And I don't mean to ignore the Uncle Jims, either. Once we published on this page an article by a thoughtful young man on "the art of being an uncle." Many a boy or girl owes much to the friendship of some Uncle Jim. With me it was an Uncle Harry; and the romance and adventure he brought into a young girl's life is written on my heart. The world thinks of uncles as indulgent. But I mean instead a jolly, steady, experienced, encouraging, intimate man-friend in a child's and young person's life.

* * *

Much has been written about the love, inspiration and companionship expressed by Dad and Mother, and it cannot be replaced. But not enough has been written or said, I think, in praise of the Aunt Mary (or Uncle Billy) in a child's unfoldment. The Aunts (and Uncles) themselves seldom have any idea that their contribution is so priceless. They are completely taken up with their joy in the child—their gratitude for the opportunity — and that is as it should be.

So I write this column in praise of the Aunt Marys and their brothers. In the field of education, family living, and child guidance, they have a place no others can fill.

A Tuesday Column

Sells 95 Stories and Novelettes

"The introduction you gave me to your editor-friend, resulting in my present assignment to do a 'complete novel' for him monthly, is deeply appreciated. Since I finished my N. I. A. Course some time ago, here is very concrete evidence that interest in your student's continues indefinitely. To date, now, I have sold 95 stories and novelettes to twenty national magazines."—Darrell Jordan, P. O. Box 971, Friendship, N. Y.

Why Can't You Write?

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So many people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, travels, sports, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	213,828
1942 volume to date	57,352,960
1941 volume to date	73,360,499

Rails, Steels Lead Selective Market Rise

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Rails, steels and specialties were propped by further light investment demand in today's stock market, although many leaders were unable to attract a following.

The war news still was uninspiring and inflation psychology seemed to have dimmed appreciably as a bullish influence. House passage of the record tax bill was taken in stride and, as this touched off no real liquidation, a little more bidding for the strong boxes developed.

The chilling feature of the proceedings, however, was persistent sluggishness of dealings. While activity was more pronounced than in the previous session, turnover approximated only 250,000 shares.

Gains for favorites ran to a point or more at the best. Trends wavered in many cases after mid-day and minor losses were well distributed in the closing hour.

Santa Fe went into new high ground since 1939. Paramount Pictures common and preferred touched new peaks for 1942. In front most of the day were Atlantic Coast Line, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Sears Roebuck, Intercontinental Rubber and U. S. Gypsum.

Earnings statements were none too pleasing. General Electric had to contend with a six-months' showing of 72 cents a share against 90 cents in the 1941 period.

In the curb Le Tourneau weakended when directors cut the dividend to 25 cents from 50 cents paid in previous quarters this year. Resistance was exhibited by Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum, American Light, Pennroad and American Cyanamid.

Bonds Generally Higher

The bond market showed general improvement today under leadership of rails and utilities.

Going into the final hour a majority of active issues were holding steadily in the plus columns with gains ranging from fractions to around a point.

Good demand developed for the two Columbia Gas & Electric 5 per cent issues after the Securities and Exchange Commission announced approval of plans for the company to acquire up to $9,477,000 of the obligations in the open market. Early gains ran to more than 3 points.

Others ahead fractions to around a point included New Haven 4½s, Laclede Gas 5½s, New York Central consolidated 4s, Pacific Gas & Electric 3s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Western Maryland 4s.

Republic Steel 4½s were inclined to lag as did several others in the industrial group.

U. S. Governments were about stationary on the stock exchange and outside markets.

Foreign dollar bonds were narrow but steady. Queensland 6s were up about a point on one sale.

88 Roads' Operating Revenue Up 34 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 88 Class I railroads in June had estimated operating revenues of $497,227,572 compared with $370,863,416 in June, 1941, an increase of 34.1 per cent.

The association said the reporting carriers represented 81.5 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class I railroads.

Freight revenues of the 88 railroads in June totaled $400,438,063 compared with $305,740,582 in June, 1941, and passenger revenues totaled $65,740,582 in June, 1941, and passenger revenues totaled $65,724,478 compared with $37,714,464; percentage gains of 31 and 74.3 respectively.

Wheat Prices Show Further Advance

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—Some buying by houses with milling connections and a letup in hedging pressure enabled the wheat market to advance about a cent a bushel again today.

An upturn in cotton and further gains in live hogs stimulated the demand for wheat and other grains.

Outside participation in the market was relatively light and traders said many interests were awaiting the outcome of anti-inflation developments in Washington.

British Clothing Industry Plan to Telescope Firms

LONDON (AP)—The telescoping effect of the British clothing industry plan, it has been estimated, will leave only 2,000 of 25,000 firms in that business

It was estimated this week that designated firms would contribute 75 per cent of their production to the various services and other directed orders.

Those outside that list will not be ordered to close, but will transfer their workers to other war trades.

American Mutual Dividend

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on all policies expiring during the period Oct. 1, 1942, to Oct. 31, 1942, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 647th consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more to its policyholders.

WireMonopoly Benefit, Says FCC Chairman

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—A domestic telegraph monopoly in the United States is desirable, Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the Federal Communications Commission testified today, declaring that displaced employees or merged companies could be absorbed in Government communications services.

Mr. Fly also suggested, in an appearance before a House subcommittee, establishment of an American-owned and operated system of international communications, partially subsidized if necessary.

Merger of Postal and Western Union Telegraph companies should be relatively easy now, Mr. Fly said, since employees displaced in the consolidation could find work in the Signal Corps or similar agencies.

"The need of the merger arises," he said, "from the poor financial condition of the companies, and particularly of Postal."

Faces New Reorganization

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation already has loaned that concern $6,000,000. The company faces a second reorganization, the witness reported.

Western Union, he said, had message earnings of $107,000,000 in 1941, compared with $22,400,000 for Postal.

Much of the discussion during the hearing centered upon the effect a domestic telegraph consolidation would have upon those Canadian telegraph companies which now share business with either Postal or Western Union.

It was brought out that a merger might deprive one of the Canadian companies of all business originating for Canada in the United States unless the message volume was divided upon some basis comparable with present arrangements.

The subcommittee, headed by Chairman Alfred Bulwinkle (D) of North Carolina, is considering merger legislation which already has been passed by the Senate.

Secretary Jesse Jones was among those who endorsed the legislation when it was before the Senate. Mr. Jones said the President favored the principle of merger.

Postal Telegraph, Mr. Jones said, "cannot survive without Government subsidy."

The legislation, the committee said, is surrounded with safeguards which would prevent abuse or monopoly.

To Protect Workers

While it contains language to protect employees of both Western Union and Postal in event of a merger, House committee members said they understood it was not satisfactory to some labor groups.

Among other things it guarantees that all employees of any company affected by a merger who were employed on March 1, 1941, shall have full job protection without pay reduction for five years after the effective date of a merger. For employees with shorter service records, the legislation provides liberal severance pay. The protection is not applicable to employees receiving more than $5,000 per year.

Passage of the bill, some committee members predicted, would be followed by legislation permitting the operation of telegraph offices in postoffice buildings throughout the nation as a matter of economy and convenience.

President Roosevelt suggested, through Mr. Jones, that the pending legislation permit the Post Office Department to rent space to telegraph agencies, but the Senate omitted the authority pending a study by the department.

Measure Carrying $120,000,000 For OPA Is Approved

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The Senate completed Congressional action today on a $1,859,000,000 catch-all appropriation bill carrying $120,000,000 to operate the Office of Price Administration during the current fiscal year.

The House yesterday approved a conference report giving Leon Henderson's agency $45,000,000 more than it previously voted, but not before members both criticized and defended his administration of OPA.

In approving the report the House agreed to a Senate provision that no funds could be spent for enforcing farm price ceilings below 110 per cent of parity except after a hearing before the agriculture secretary.

Representative John Taber (R) of New York told the House Mr. Henderson had an "incompetent force," and that "he, himself, I believe, is totally incompetent."

Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York said, on the other hand, that the price administrator had shown his ability "to win the battle against inflation."

WPB Establishes Section On Publishing Machinery

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—A printing and publishing machinery section was established by the War Production Board under the printing and publishing branch. It is headed by Herbert W. Blomquist, formerly with the American Typefounders Company, New York.

Formerly printing and publishing machinery was under the jurisdiction of the special industrial machinery branch of WPB, which was ordered abolished last week.

1942 — High — Low — Stks/Divds (Dollars) — Sales (100s) — High — Low — Close — Net Ch'ge

49½ 37 Abbott 1.60a 1 46¼ 46¼ 46¼ + ¼
48¾ 41½ Adams Shl (d) 1 45 45 45 Jul 17
7½ 5½ Adams E .15e 3 6½ 6½ 6½ — ⅛
20½ 18¾ Adams-Sh (1) 2 20½ 20 20½ + ⅛
12⅝ 10 Addressing 94e 12 12¼ 12 12¼ + ⅛
38¼ 29½ Air Reduct 1a 7 33⅞ 33¾ 33⅞
2⅜ 1¾ Alaska Juneau 1 2½ 2½ 2½
⅜ ⅛ Allegheny Co 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
5⅞ 3½ Alleg pf xw 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞ Jul 18
6 3½ Alleg pf 530w 1 11 11 11 Jul 17
17 9⅜ Alleg pr pf 1 11 11 11 Jul 16
22¾ 16 Alleg L S .85e 2 17⅞ 17¾ 17⅞ — ⅛
5½ 3⅜ Allen Ind (1a) 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ Jul 20
149 103½ Al Ch&Dye 6a 4 137½ 126½ 137½ +2
12½ 10 Allied Kid (1) 3 10 10 10 Jun12
14¼ 11⅞ Allied Mi ¼w 2 13¼ 13 13 Jul 17
6¼ 4 Allied St .50e 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ + ⅛
8¼ 6¼ Allied St pf 5 1 68¾ 68¾ 68¾ Jul 18
30½ 22 Allis-C M 1.50 7 25⅜ 25¼ 25⅜ + ⅛
12¾ 14¾ Alpha P C 34e 1 17¼ 17¼ 17¼ + ⅛
1½ ⅜ Amal Leather 2 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ — ⅛
19⅛ 13¼ Amal L pf 1½ 1 15 14½ 15 Jul 18
57 43 Amerada Pet 2 2 55 55 55
23¾ 18¾ Am A Ch 1.20 2 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛ — ⅛
48¼ 25½ Am Agri 1.40g 6 57¼ 26½ 57¼ +1
7¾ 5⅞ Am Bk N .30e 7 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
5¼ 3⅝ Am Bosch 1.40 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ Jul 20
33 23 Am Br Sh .60a 1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼ — ⅛
1⅞ 1¼ Am Cable & R 4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝ Jul 20
70½ 56½ Am Can 2½a 2 67 67 67 + ⅛
166 159 Am Can pf (7) 1 166 166 166 Jul 17
33 20 Am Car&Fdy 3 24½ 24½ 24½ + ⅛
73¾ 55½ Am C F pf 3½w 3 67¼ 60 60¼ — ⅛
20½ 16 Am Ch&C 1a 1 17½ 17½ 17½
110 105 Am Ch&C pf 5 1 108 108 108 Jun25
95 69 Am Chicle(4a) 1 87 87 87 Jul 17
5½ 3⅞ Am Colortype 1 2½ 2½ 2½ Jul 20
22¾ 14¼ AmCSug 1½a 6 16¼ 16⅛ 16¼ Jul 17
⅜ ⅛ Am Distill 1 9 9 9 Jul 20
⅞ ½ Am Enka 70 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ — ⅛
6 3¼ Am Europ .40g 2 4 4 4 Jul 7
22 16¼ Am Export 1e 7 20½ 20½ 20½ Jul 20
⅝ ⅛ Am & For Pow 7 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Jul 20
24½ 16¼ AFPS6pf 60t 2 21½ 21½ 21½ Jul 20
28 13⅝ AFPS7pf 70t 4 25¾ 25¾ 25¾ Jul 20
2⅜ 1½ Am & F P 2pf 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ Jul 20
32 25¾ Am-H SS 1½w 1 27½ 27½ 27½ Jul 17
3½ 2⅛ Am Hide&Le 7 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ Jul 17
36 33⅜ Am Hl pf (3) 1 34 34 34 Jul 17
48 36⅞ Am Home 2.40a 1 47¾ 47¾ 47¾ + ⅛
⅛ ⅛ Am Ice 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ Jul 17
35 25 Am Ice pf 7 51 51 51 Jul 20
4 2¾ Am Internat'l 2 3 3 3 Jul 20
7 5⅞ Am Inv III .80 7 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ Jun29
1.1e 8¼ Am Locomotive 2 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ + ⅛
65¼ 45 Am Lo pf 3½w 1 74 73½ 73½ — ½
11½ 9½ Am M&F .40e 1 11 11 11 Jul 16
5¼ 4 Am M & Met 7 5 5 5 Jul 20
22¾ 16 Am Mutual (1) 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ Jul 18
⅜ ⅛ Am Pow & Lt 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
24½ 15¾ APLS6pf2¾a 3 17¾ 17¾ 17¾
22 12¾ APLS5pf2.19a 2 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ + ⅛
4⅞ 3¾ Am R&S .15e 25 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ + ⅛
12 7⅝ Am Re H ¼w 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ — ⅛
6¼ 4¼ Am Saf R ¼ae 6 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ + ⅛
4 2¾ Am Seat ¼w 2 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞ Jul 18
43 35½ Am Smelt (2) 4 39⅜ 35⅞ 39⅜ — ⅛
47 32½ Am S&R pf 7 1 42 42 42 Jul 18
35 29 Am Sm pf2.20e 3 32¾ 32¾ 33¼ Jul 18
20⅞ 16⅜ Am Stl Fd 1e 1 18¼ 17¾ 18¼ + ⅛
12 ⅝ Am Stores ¼w 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
11 7½ Am Stove .90e 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ Jul 20
21¼ 15 Am Sugar (2a) 3 19¼ 18¾ 19¼ + ⅛
97⅞ 78⅜ Am Sug pf 7 3 87 87 87 Jul 18
21¼ 17¼ Am Sm Tob 1a 1 20¾ 20¾ 20¾ Jul 20
134⅝ 101¼ Am Tel&Tel 9 16 116⅝ 1 6 116⅝ + ⅝
49¾ 32⅛ Am Tob 1½e 1 44¾ 44¾ 44¾ Jul 17
50⅜ 24⅛ Am Tb B 1¼a 5 26 45½ 46 + ⅜
134⅜ 120 Am Tob pf (6) 1 122½ 122½ 122½
3 3¼ Am Type Fds 3 4½ 4½ 4½ Jul 20
116½ 108¼ Am Visc pf(5) 6 27¾ 27¼ 27¾ + ⅛
31¾ 17⅞ Am Water Wks 16 24 23¾ 24 + ⅛
70¼ 41¼ Am WW 1pf 6 1 45½ 45½ 45½ Jul 13
5⅜ 3¾ Am Woolen 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ Jul 20
76⅜ 54 Am Wool pf 4t 1 61¾ 61¾ 61¾ Jul 20
5⅞ 3½ Am Zinc L&S 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
50 38¾ Am Z pr pf3¾a
28¾ 22¾ Anaconda (1a) 15 26¾ 26½ 26½ — ⅛
17 12¾ Anchor H .30e 1 16 16 16 Jul 14
⅜ ⅛ Andes Cop 1ae 4 ¼ ¼ ¼ Jul 16
35 27¾ Arch-D M 3e 1 31 31 31 Jul 13
111⅜ 107¾ Arm Del pf 7 1 105½ 105½ 105½
4½ 2¾ Armour (1) 3 3 3 3 Jul 7
67½ 51 Arm pr pf4½a 1 54 54 54
66 53 Arm 5% pf 1 54 54 54
29 1 Armstr C 1.50 8 47¾ 47¾ 47¾
⅛ ⅛ Arnold C 1.20e 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
⅞ ⅜ Artloom .15e 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Jul 14
6¾ 4¼ Asso Dry Gds 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ + ⅛
77½ 61½ Asso DG1pf 6 1 65 65 65 Jul 2
63 53 As DG 2pf 7½ 1 58 58 58 Jul 10
40 30 Associates 1 2 26 26 26 Jul 11
43¼ 27½ Atchison 3½e 51 40¾ 40¼ 40¾ + ⅛
70 60½ At T&SF pf 5 6 64 63¼ 63¼ — ⅛
36 19¾ Atl Coast L 3g 29 25⅜ 25 25 + ⅛
34 16½ Atl G&WI 3g 1 19 19 19 Jul 18
45½ 35 AG&WIpf2.40e 1 38 38 38 Jul 16
109¼ 99¾ Atl Refin 4e 5 167½ 163¼ 167½ — ⅜
7 6¼ Atl Refin pf 4 1 100 100 100 + ⅛
50¾ 46¼ Atlas Cp 1a 2 48¾ 48¾ 48¾ Jul 20
70 43 Atlas Cp pf 3 1 47 47 47 Jul 20
⅛ ⅛ Atlas Pw 1.40e 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Jul 10
4¼ 2¾ Atlas Tk .30g 1 3 3 3 Jul 14
Austin Nichols
Aviat Co .10e 6 3 3 3

B

14⅜ 9¾ Bald Loco ct 2 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ + ⅛
4½ 2⅝ Balt & Ohio 3 3 3 3
7½ 4½ Balt & Ohio pf 3 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝ + ⅛
4 Bangor & Ar 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
10¼ 6¾ Barber Asphalt 1 9 9 9
6 4½ Barker Br (1g) 2 5 5 5 Jul 13
11½ 8¾ Barnsdall .40 11 10 5¾ 10 + ⅛
18½ 12¾ Bath Ir Wk 1a 1 20 20 20 Jul 20
21¼ 15½ Bayuk Cig ¾a 1 24¾ 24¾ 24¾ Jul 17
25¼ 20 Beech Creek 2a 1 103 103 103 Apr28
106½ 105 Beech Cr pf (3) 1 103¼ 103¼ 103¼ Apr15
106 102¾ Beech Cr pf (3) 1 85 85 85 +1
110¾ 64 Beech-Nut .80 2 74¾ 74¾ 74¾
7½ 6¾ Beld-Hem .80 2 12¾ 12¾ 12¾ + ⅛
11½ 9¾ Bell Aire (2g) 4 28¼ 30⅞ 30⅞
39⅞ 28¼ Bendix Av (2g) 5 30⅞ 30¾ 30⅞
14 9⅞ Bend I L .77e 11 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ + ⅛
52 46½ Bes Ins pf 2½g 3 51¾ 50½ 51¾ — ⅛
24¼ 17⅜ Best Co 1.60a 1 21 21 21 — ⅛
66⅞ 47½ Bethl Stl 7e 7 54¼ 54 54¾ + ⅛
110 105 Beth Stl pf 7 2 105½ 105½ 105½ + ⅛
19¼ 14⅜ Blgelow-S 1e 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ + ⅛
7⅝ 5½ Black-Dk 1.60 1 17¼ 17 17 Jul 17
21¼ 13½ Blaw-Knoxlee 2 12½ 12 12 Jul 14
31¾ 25 Bliss&Laughlee 2 Jul 20
17¼ 13½ Boeing Air 1e 6 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝ + ⅛
20¾ 18⅜ Bond Str 1.60 1 18¼ 18¼ 18¼ Jul 20
24¾ 1.40a Borden (.60a) 8 20¼ 20¼ 20¼
2¾ 1¾ Borg-Warner .80a 10 24¾ 24½ 24½ — ⅛
30⅝ 25 Boston&Maine 1 17½ 17½ 17½Jun30
18½ 15 Bower R B (3) 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼Jun30
9¼ 7⅞ Bridgep't Br 1 15 15 15 Jul 17
19¾ 15¼ Briggs Mfg(2) 4 19 18¾ 19 + ⅛
29½ 26 Briggs&St (3) 1 26½ 26½ 26½Jul 13
43 30 Bristol 1.10e 1 35 35 35 Jul 13
⅛ ⅛ Bsby & Q Trac 10 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Jul 1
9¾ 7 Bkl U Gas ¼ae 2 7½ 7½ 7½ Jul 20
35 28¾ Brown Shoe (2) 1 28¾ 28¾ 28¾Jul 20
14 9⅞ Brun-Bal ¼w 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾Jul 20
8⅞ 6⅞ Bucyrus-E .30e 10 7⅞ 7 7 — ⅛
13½ 9⅞ Budd Mfg 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾Jul 17
7½ 6 Budd Wh(¼ae) 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼Jul 20
15¾ 11½ Buffalo F .45e 1 12 12 12 Jul 17
23 16¼ Bullard Co 2 17½ 17½ 17½ + ⅛
26 15¾ Bulova Wat(2) 2 24¾ 24¾ 24¾ — ⅛
14¾ 14¾ Burlin M 1.40 5 17¾ 17½ 17½Jul 20
55½ 53 Burling pf 2¾a 1 55 55 55
8⅞ 6¼ Bur Add .30e 3 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛ — ⅛
23½ 21½ Bush Terminal 3 23¼ 23 23¼ + ⅛
21 10⅝ Butler pf 1½g 1 21½ 21½ 21½ + ⅛
8¼ 6½ Byers (AM) 2 7½ 7½ 7½ + ⅛
15½ 10 Byron Jk ¼ae 1 14¾ 14¾ 14¾Jul 10

C

19¾ 16½ Calif Pk 1½g 8 19 18½ 18¾Jul 17
50¾ 16½ Calif P pf 2½ 50¾ 50¾ 50¾ + ¾Apr14
1¼ ½ Callahan Z-Ld 1 ½ ½ ½
7½ 5¾ Cal & Hecla 1 ⅝ 6¼ 6¼ + ⅛
15½ 11⅞ Camph Wy ¼ae 2 14 14 14 Jul 17
12½ 9½ Canada Dr 60 6 11⅞ 11¾ 11¾Jul 17
4⅝ 3⅜ Canadian Pac 4 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜ Jul 17
3⅛ 2⅜ Cannon Mills 2 1 31 31 31 Jul 18
3¼ 1¾ Capital Ad A 1 2½ 2½ 2½ Jul 20
27¼ 23½ Carpen S 1½w 3 24½ 24½ 24½ + ⅛
3 2¼ Carrier-C 10e 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
72 54 Case (J I)(7g) 1 70½ 70½ 70½ — ½
42 30 Caterpil Tr 2 2 26½ 26½ 26½ + ⅛
21¼ 15 Celanese 1e 3 18⅝ 18¾ 18⅝Jul 20
8¼ 6½ Celotex (1) 5 7 7 7
23¾ 16 Cent Aq 1.50a 1 17 17 17
2¼ 1½ Cent Foundry 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
18 Cent Illinois 1 1 1 1
11 Cen Violeta 1e 2 12¾ 12¾ 12¾Jul 14
3 2 Century Rib M 2 2 2 2 Jul 1
27¼ 27 Cerro de P (4) 2 27¾ ⅛ ⅛
⅝ 1¼ Cert-teed Prod 1 1⅝ ⅝ ⅝
16 Chain Belt ¼ae 1 17½ 17½ 17½ — ¼
14⅞ Champ Pa ¼ae 2 15 15 15 Jul 14
⅛ Checker Cab 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ Jul 16
⅝ Ches & Ohio 3 6 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛ + ⅛
98 Chi & O pf 4 2 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
⅛ Chi & E Ill 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Jul 8

Chi&E Ill A 6 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
Chi Gr West 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
Chi Gr W pf 2 10¼ 10¼ 10¼Jul 20
Chi Ind&L 1.40g 1 5 5 5 Jul 11
Chi RI & P 2 12¼ 12¼ 12¼ + ⅛
Chi RI & P pf 2 47 47 47 Jul 16
Chi RI & P 6pf 5 ¼ ¼ ¼Jul 6
Chi Yel Cab 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼Jul 13
Chickasha (1) 1 12½ 12½ 12½
Childs Co 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
Chrysler Cp 2a 13 62¼ 61¼ 62¼ + ⅜
City I&F 1.20 1 10 10 10
Cities Service 3 2½ 2½ 2½
Clark Eq 1¼e 2 31 31 31 Jul 13
Cleve C & S ¼e 1 25¾ 25¾ 25¾Jul 20
Climax 1.20e 3 39 39 39 + ⅛
Clett P 1¼ae 4 22¾ 22¾ 22¾
Coca Cola 1½e 2 79 78¾ 79 +1
Coca Cola A 3 1 59 59 59 Jul 9
Colgate-P ¼a 5 14¾ 14½ 14¾ — ⅛
Colg-P pf 4¼a 5 101 101 101 Jul 18
Collins & A 4 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ + ⅛
Col Fuel 1¼ae 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼Jul 20
Col Gr A 60t 1 12½ 12½ 12½Jul 20
Col Gr B 60t 8 12½ 11¼ 12½ — ⅛
Col G&E .10g 12 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Col G&E pf A 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾
Columbia Pict 20 8¾ 7⅞ 8¾ + ⅛
Colum Pat 2½a 3 30 30 30 + ⅛
Colum Carb 2a 1 74 74 74 + ⅛
Comml Credit 3 1 20¾ 20¾ 20¾ + ⅛
Comml C pf 4½g 1 101 101 101 Jul 19
Comml Inv Tr 3 13 28¾ 28¼ 28¾
Comml Invest 1 105¾ 105½ 105½Jul 20
Comml Solv .30e 4 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
Comm'lSolv pf 4 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
Com & Sou pf 2 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Con Ed 1¼ae 19 14¾ 14¾ 14¾
Con Ed pf 5 .40e 1 58 58 58 Jul 13
Consolidation-N 1 2 2 2 Jul 20
Consol Aircr 1e 1 15¼ 15¼ 15¼ + ⅛
Cons Cig 1½g 2 17¼ 17¼ 17¼ — ⅛
Cons Coal .10e 2 10½ 10½ 10½Jul 16
Cons Ed'l.60f 9 5 5 5
Cons Ed pf (5) 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ — ⅛
Cons Film Ind 2 67¾ 67¾ 67¾Jul 18
Cons F pf 1½t 3 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
Cons Laundries 1 5½ 5½ 5½
Consol Oil 1½ 31 21 21 31 Jul 13
Consol Ry pf 92 92 92 Jul 6
Consol Textile 8 12 12 12
Container Inc 1 24¾ 24¾ 24¾
Conti Baking 3 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
Conti Can Inc 1.60e 8 59½ 58¾ 59½ + ⅛
Conti Car-Nal 10 39¾ 39¾ 39¾
Conti Diam 1.40 3 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ — ⅛
Conti Gin 1.60 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
Conti Motor 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
Conti Oil (Del) 3 23¾ 23¼ 23¾ + ⅛
Conti Steel 1.60e 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
Conv Ins Bldg 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
Conv Rwy Sec 1 1 1 1
Copper Range 1 1 1 1
Copper Prod 1.20e 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ + ⅛
Cornell Dub 1 1 1 1
Corn Exch Bk Tr 20 13 13 13 Jul 15
Corn Prod 1.60 3 101¼ 101 101 Jul 15
Coty Inc .15e 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
Coty Internat'l 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Crane Co (1g) 25 13¼ 12¾ 13 + ⅛
Cr of Wh 1.60 3 15 14½ 14½ — ⅜
Crosley (.30g) 1 6½ 6½ 6½Jul 13
Crown C&S1ae 1 17¾ 17¾ 17¾Jul 18
Crown Cork 2½a 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾Jul 18
Crown Zell (1) 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ + ⅛
Crucible Stl 1g 2 27 27 27
Crucible St pf (5) 1 67¼ 67¼ 67¼ — ⅛
Cub-Am S 1.40e 9 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
Cub-AS pf 5½g 11 81½ 81½ 81½Jun22
Cuban Pack 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ — ⅛
Cuneo Pr 1½g 2 17½ 17½ 17½Jul 20
Curtis Publish 9 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Curt' opfl 7.70t 2 12¾ 13¼ 13¼Jul 18
Curtiss-W (1) 26 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
Curtiss-WA 2a 20 5½ 5½ 5½
Cutler-H .60t 4 12½ 13½ 13½ — ⅛

D—E

Davega S .70g 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Jul 17
Dawson pf 1½g 1 17½ 17½ 17½Jul 9
Davis Ch .60t 1 5½ 5½ 5½Jul 18
Decca Rec .60a 1 5½ 5½ 5½
Deere & Co 2g 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ + ⅛
Deere pf 1.40 3 27½ 27½ 27½ + ⅛
Delawi WG 1½a 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼Jul 18
Del & Hudson 2 31 31 31 Jul 13
Del Lack&W 2 34 34 34
Den&RioGr pf 2 5 5 5 Jun 4
Detroit Ed 1e 22 16 15⅞ 15⅞ — ⅛
Diam M pf 2½g 1 18¼ 18¼ 18¼
Diam Match 1 1 1 1
Dist C-S 62.72 2 20½ 20½ 20½ — ⅛
Dist C-S pf 5 1 80 80 80 — ⅛
Dixie-Vort 1.50a 5 8 7¾ 7¾Jul 17
Dohler D(1e) 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾
Dome M 1.30g 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ + ⅛
Douglas Air 5g 1 59 59 59 Jul 17
Dow Chem (3) 1 115½ 115½ 115½ — ⅛
Dresser M 1ae 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼Jul 14
Dunhill Int 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼Jul 15
Duplan (.40g) 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾Jul 16
du Pont 2½ae 10 120¾ 119¾ 120 — ⅛
du Pont pf 4½g 1 123¾ 123¾ 123¾ +1
East Roll Mill 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Eastman Kod 3 141 140 140 — ⅛
Elec Auto Lite 2 27¾ 27¾ 27¾ + ⅛
Elec Boat 1.40e 2 13 13 13 Jul 15
El Pow & Li 1 1 1 1
El P&L pf .90t 1 20 20 20 Jul 18
El7Ppf51.05g 3 23¼ 23 23¼ + ⅛
El Stor Bat 2 3 32¾ 32¾ 32¾ Jul 18
El Paso G 2.40 1 22 22 22 — ⅛
Endt-John 3 1 46 46 46 Jul 17
Eng Pub Serv 1 2 2 2 Jul 16
EPS5½pf 5½ 1 48½ 48½ 48½ — ½
EPS5¾pf 5¾ 1 51½ 51½ 51½Jul 7
Equit Off Bldg ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Jul 18
Erie RR (¼a) 44 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ + ⅛
Erie RR ct¼w 44 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ + ⅛
Erie RR pf A5 3 8¾ 8 8¾ + ⅛
Erie R V Cl 26 20 20 20 Jul 20

F

Fajardo Sug 2 1 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ — ⅛
Fed Lt&Tr 1 1 17½ 17½ 17½Jul 10
Fed Min&S 2e 1 20¼ 20¼ 20¼Jul 18
Fed Mog (3) 1 14 14 14 Jul 18
Fed M T 2ae 1 78 78 78 Jul 17
Fed D St 1.40 1 9 9 9 —
Fed DS pf4¼a 1 38¾ 37½ 38 + ⅛
Ferro Enam 1 2 9 9 9 —
Fid P F 1.60a 7 43¼ 43 43 + ⅛
Firestone 4e 4 18 17¾ 17¾ + ⅛
Firestone pf 6 1 99¾ 99¾ 99¾Jul 20
First NSt 2½g 1 31½ 31½ 31½Jul 14
Flintkote .40e 1 11 11 11
Florsh pf 4½g 1 87 87 87 Jul 3
Florence S 1e 2 20 19½ 20 +1
Florsheim A 2 20 20 20 Jul 10
Follansbee Stl 1 5½ 5½ 5½
Food Fair St 1 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ + ⅛
Food Ma 1.40 1 32½ 32½ 32½ — ⅛
Foster Wheeler 1 10¾ 10¾ 10¾Jul 17
Foster & Ly 1 17¾ 17¾ 17¾Jul 14
Freeport S (2) 2 23½ 23¼ 23½
Frueh'uf 1.40 1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼Jul 17

G

Gabriel Co A 4 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞Jul 14
Gair Robt ¼ag 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝ — ⅛
Gair pf 1.20 1 10 10 10 Jul 13
Gar Wood 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾Jul 20
Gar Wd pf 4½ 1 7½ 7½ 7½Jul 20
Gaylord C ¼ae 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ + ⅛
Gaylord pf 2.50 1 51 51 51 —
Gen Am Inv 1ag 3 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
Gen Am I pf 6 3 101¼ 101 101 Jul 15
Gen Am Tr 1e 3 37 36¾ 37 Jul 20
Gen Bak .20e 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
Gen Bronze 2 7½ 7 7 —
Gen Cable 1 3 3 3 Jul 13
Gen Cable A 1 7½ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
Gen C pf 3½ab 1 75¾ 75¾ 75¾Jul 15
Gen Cigar (1) 1 48¼ 48¼ 48¼Jul 15
Gen Fin El 1.05e 45 27¼ 26½ 26¾ — ⅛
Gen Fds 1.30e 5 32¼ 32 32¼ + ⅛
Gen F pf 6½g 1 113 113 113 Jun18
Gen G & El A 3 11 ⅝ 11 + ⅛
Gen Mills (4) 3 79¾ 79¾ 79¾Jul 16
Gen Motors 1e 24 39¾ 39¼ 39¼ — ⅛
Gen Mot pf(5) 1 126 126 126 Jul 17
Gen O Ad .20t 1 2½ 2½ 2½Jul 11
Gen O Ad A 4 1 18½ 18½ 18½
Gen Pow ¼ae 2 13 13 13 + ⅛
Gen P Ib 3 4 4 4 —
Gen Ref Serv 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Jul 15
Gen Ry S ¼ae 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾ + ⅛
Gen R'l&U pf 1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼Jul 18
Gen Refr .60e 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾Jul 18
Gen Stee ¾ae 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Gen Tel(1.60) 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼Jul 17
Gen Time ¼ae 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼Jul 14
Gen T&R ¼ae 3 17½ 17½ 17½ + ⅛
Gillette (.15e) 1 3½ 3½ 3½
Gillette pf (5) 2 52½ 52 52 —½

H—I

Hall Print 1a 1 12 12 12 Jul 20
Hamil W .40e 1 9 9 9 Jul 10
Harb-Wa 40e 2 14½ 14¼ 14½Jul 18
Hart Carter 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ Jul 18
Hayes Mfg 2 17½ 17½ 17½ + ⅛
Hazel Atlas 5 7¾ 7½ 7½Jul 1
Hecker Prod 1 91 91 91 Jul 18
Helme Stee 6 5 5 5
Hercules M 6 58 58 58 Jul 13
Hercules P 1.10e 6 60¼ 60¼ 60¼Jul 20
Hershey C (3) 1 44 44 44 Jul 13
Hersh Cn pf 4a 1 92¼ 92¼ 92¼Jul 15
Hinde&Du 1ae 2 13 13 13 Jul 3
Hires 1.20a 6 14½ 14½ 14½Jul 14
Holland F (2) 2 24 24 24 +1
Hollander 1ae 1 6½ 6½ 6½
Holly Sug 1ae 3 14 14 14 Jul 20
Homestake 4g 4 35¼ 35¼ 35¼
Houd Hers 1.40 2 14¾ 14¾ 14¾Jul 17
Household (4) 27 34½ 34¼ 34½ Jul 20
Howe Sound (3) 2 33¾ 33¼ 33¾ + ⅛
Hudson & Man 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Jul 20
Hudson Motor 2 4 4 4 —
Hupp Motor 8 ⅝

Commerce and Finance

Senators Say House Tax Bill Likely to See Sharp Revision

Business and Industry

Senate Gets Bill Outlawing War Goods Fee

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—A measure outlawing future fees for sales agents on war goods was turned over to the Senate today with swift House passage reflecting Congressional anger over commission profits amounting to millions of dollars.

The House action came on voice vote after Representative Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, chairman of the Naval Committee, declared that the operations of the agents were "fleecing the American taxpayers," and Representative Andrew May (D), of Kentucky, chairman of the military committee, described their activities as "a public scandal."

Mr. Vinson expressed hope that the bill would be rushed through the Senate and be signed into law by Saturday night.

House approval came less than a week after four Washington firms of "sales engineers" acknowledged before the Naval Committee earning commission profits of close to $2,000,000 during the past 18 months by obtaining contracts for their coast-to-coast clientele of manufacturers.

"Only the surface has been scratched," said Messrs. May and Vinson as they served notice that the investigations would continue. Alexander Stone of Washington, the first agent to appear before the Naval Committee in its inquiry, was indicted last week by a Federal grand jury on a charge of receiving commissions on a war contract while a Government employee in the Federal Housing Administration.

The House increased the penalty clause in the bill from six months maximum penalty to five years, together with a maximum fine of $5,000. It adopted also an amendment prohibiting former Government employees from dealing directly or indirectly on contracts with the department in which they previously had served unless a period of five years has elapsed.

As originally drafted, the measure covered only naval contracts, but it was broadened on the floor under a motion by Mr. May to bring all Government contracts within its scope.

Columbia Gas Gets Permission to Buy In Own Debentures

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities & Exchange Commission approved an application by the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation to buy $9,477,000 of its own debentures on the New York Stock Exchange and $27,800 of debentures from its subsidiary, Columbia Corporation.

Purchase of the debentures would result in an annual saving of $463,350, Columbia Gas estimated. The corporation management did not see any opportunity in present market conditions to invest available money which would provide as favorable a return as acquisition of its own securities.

Funds to be used for the debenture purchase were acquired recently through the sale of two subsidiaries as a step in integration of simplification proceedings under section 11 of the Holding Company Act.

In granting the application, the SEC said, however, that "it should not be inferred that a similar application would necessarily be granted" in like cases. While not setting a precedent, the permission order is one of the few promulgated by the SEC.

The order permits Columbia Gas to purchase its five per cent 23-year debentures, due 1952, from Columbia Corporation, and to buy part of three series of outstanding five per cent debentures, due 1952 and 1961.

Commercial Credit, War Firm Merge

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Kaydon Engineering Corp. of Muskegon, Mich., has merged with the Commercial Credit Company, in order that the latter company might devote a portion of its resources to financing war production, it was announced.

A. E. Duncan, chairman of Commercial Credit, and A. H. Frauenthal, President of Kaydon Engineering, said the merger was effected July 15.

The present management executive staff, personnel and policies of Kaydon, which is a one-year-old war firm making certain ordnance equipment, will continue under the direction of Mr. Frauenthal as President.

Chicago Ordnance District To Review Its Contracts

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Ordnance District will review its contracts with manufacturing concerns, it was announced by Brig. Gen. Donald Armstrong, deputy district chief.

"In view of the increasing attention being given to the subject of profits," he said, "it is highly desirable that all possible records and information on costs be assembled while the persons who handled the contracts are available."

He disclosed that the contract service division of the district was sending out special questionnaires to prime contractors, but emphasized that the survey was undertaken as much for the benefit and protection of contractors as for the ordnance office.

The Not-So-Simple Story Of Making Buna S Rubber

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Attracted by the alcohol-from-grains clamor in the Gillette Committee and by the Houdry ad splashed in the metropolitan newspapers recently, this correspondent has again looked into the so-called "synthetic rubber" program, with results that may indeed prove astonishing to synthetic organic chemists.

For with no more background than a grade of "C" in an elementary college chemistry course 25 years ago, this correspondent must in this story perforce run amok amid such terms as butane, butene, butadiene, isobutylene, 2,3-dimethyl isobutyl glycol, olefins, diolefins, unsaturated or double-bonded hydrocarbons and the like.

Errors can be excused only on the ground that the chemists are too busy to put the story into the vernacular while reporters of the best newspapers have tangled in the technicalities. So pardon is asked of chemists who read this story, while non-chemist readers are urged, at the start, to hold their hats.

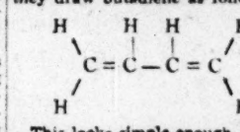
Buna S Only Practical Rubber

The backbone of the 800,000-ton program to replace natural with the synthetic rubber is Buna S. It is the only practicable tire-and-tube rubber formula at hand. Buna N, Neoprene, butyl, Vistanex, and Thiokol, are specialty rubbers, not involved in the big arguments. Some won't bounce, some won't stretch, some won't last, and some are good only for particular purposes. Out of the total program 700,000 tons is to be Buna S.

Of the two chemicals that go into Buna S—styrene and butadiene—styrene is no problem. Styrene is made by the chemical companies from benzol, one of the products roasted off the top of the coal in by-product coking ovens, and the plants to make styrene, though huge, can be built in comparatively few months.

The big problem is butadiene. This is becoming a very fashionable word (pronounced "bew-ta-dye-een." Whether the Washinton rubber stories deal with petroleum products in general or grains they are talking about how to get the raw materials for butadiene. Once the butadiene is obtained, the chemical companies will be ready with the styrene and the rubber companies will be ready to polymerize the two into synthetic rubber.

Butadiene is a simple little thing to spell in chemistry. It is just C_4H_6. The chemists draw their symbols nowadays, however, and they draw butadiene as follows:



This looks simple enough, but to produce 700,000 tons of these little molecular fellows, particularly with the idiosyncrasies of carbon, is a mighty problem.

220,000 Tons From Alcohol

Of the total, it now appears that about 220,000 tons are to be produced from alcohol. Plants scheduled are as follows:

Location	Capacity (tons)	Scheduled Completion Date
Charleston, W. Va.	80,000	September, 1942
Naugatuck, Conn.	20,000	April, 1943
Cincinnati	40,000	June, 1943
Louisville, Ky.	80,000	July, 1943

These plants are presumably located to be near the available supply of alcohol. At least two of them, the Louisville and Cincinnati plants, are in the neighborhood of the whisky country.

Of the approximately 500,000 tons to be made from petroleum products, perhaps 100,000 tons or more will be made in the Chicago district by "Rubber Synthetics, Inc.," a joint operation of Standard Oil of Indiana, Sinclair, Cities Service and Dow Chemical. A plant for another 100,000 tons is scheduled in southern Texas by the Neches Butane Products Company, a joint company of Socony-Vacuum, Gulf, Atlantic, Texas, and Pure Oil. Another large operation is slated for somewhere in the neighborhood of the Los Angeles oil fields. Size of all these operations is indicated by the fact that they will run several hundred dollars per ton-year of capacity.

Now, the Washington authorities were warned long before Pearl Harbor, by both the oil and the rubber companies, that making rubber—or the subsidiary operations like making butadiene to go into rubber—are likely to turn up some quite novel problems when tried on this jumbo scale which did not appear in the pilot plants. And so it has turned out.

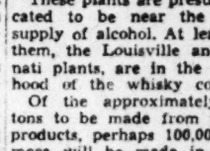
The first problem arose out of the shortage of butylene.

And here the reader must go through a brief bit of chemistry.

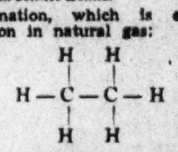
The hydrocarbon molecule of butadiene (C_4H_6) is hard to make because it is an "unsaturated" diolefin. It hasn't as much hydrogen as the carbon atom prefers.

How Carbon Atom Combines

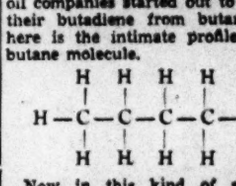
The carbon atom is a gregarious fellow and he always prefers four business contacts. Thus the simplest hydrocarbon, with only one carbon atom, is arranged thus, in the formula of methane, sometimes called "swamp gas":



When there are two carbon atoms they make the following combination, which is ethane, common in natural gas:



In this combination, as in methane, each carbon atom has four bonds or business contacts, although one of them this time is with another carbon atom. In propane there are three carbon atoms, and in butane there are four. Most oil companies started out to make their butadiene from butane, so here is the intimate profile of a butane molecule.



Now in this kind of set-up, which is very cozy according to the carbon atom's ideas, there are two more hydrogen atoms than twice the number of carbon atoms. The formula is C_nH_{2n}. Simply double the number of carbon atoms and add two, and one gets the formula for methane, ethane, propane, butane, pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, and so on.

To make butadiene, the chemists need simply knock off four hydrogen atoms from butane. Simple, but to "de-hydrogenate" C_nH_{2n} down to C_nH_6 costs millions.

In fact, the first step—knocking off two H atoms—itself costs millions. It makes butylene. The formula for butylene is C_4H_8. Making it from butane is one of the worst "headaches" in the rubber problem. Butylene is the intermediate step between butane, which is very common, and butadiene, which is the goal. They run: butane, C_4H_{10}, butylene, C_4H_8, and butadiene, C_4H_6.

Takes Long Time to Build

Now the first problem was the fact that the double process of converting butane to butylene to butadiene involved prolonged designing, engineering work, and construction. To design and build the plants promised to take so long that everybody was, and everybody is, worried. This is the core of the present rubber problem. The worry is that the stockpile of natural rubber will run out before the end of 1943, when this butane-butylene - butadiene - rubber program can be completed—and the bottleneck is in the first three stages.

So while the Patman Committee was putting the heat on the industrial alcohol people, and the Gillette Committee was working for more grain-to-alcohol-to-butadiene-to-rubber, and many other dramatic things were going on in Washington, the oil chemists were working on the problem of butane-to-butylene - to - butadiene, which is the problem of knocking out four hydrogen atoms from a simple member of the "paraffine series" of hydrocarbons, namely from butane.

The story of their efforts is a good yarn—if told right. It includes the story of Jersey's "miracle" discovery of how to increase its butylene output from aviation gasoline plants, incorrectly reported in this and all the other leading newspapers; the story of Mr. Houdry's butane process, and how Rubber Reserve shunted him over to Frank Phillips; the story of the "strip-teasing" of the butadiene program through stripping off it many of the requirements for strategic materials; and the story of the "quickie butadiene" program, announced last week but on the fire for two months now.

These stories will be outlined in a subsequent article.

Tinplate Works Shutdown Ordered

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation announced it will close its Cannonsburg, Pa., tinplate works next month. Approximately 2,000 workers will be affected.

The hot mills first will be closed August 7, with black pickling, annealing and cold rolling departments shutting down as they process the final plate.

The shutdown is due to heavy war demands for other classes of steel, a sharp curtailment of the tin supply and of tin plate for commercial use and out-moded hot-dp coating methods at the plant, the company stated.

"We hope to place all of the men on other jobs," a company statement said.

102,000 Tons Scrap Saved By Auto Trade in June

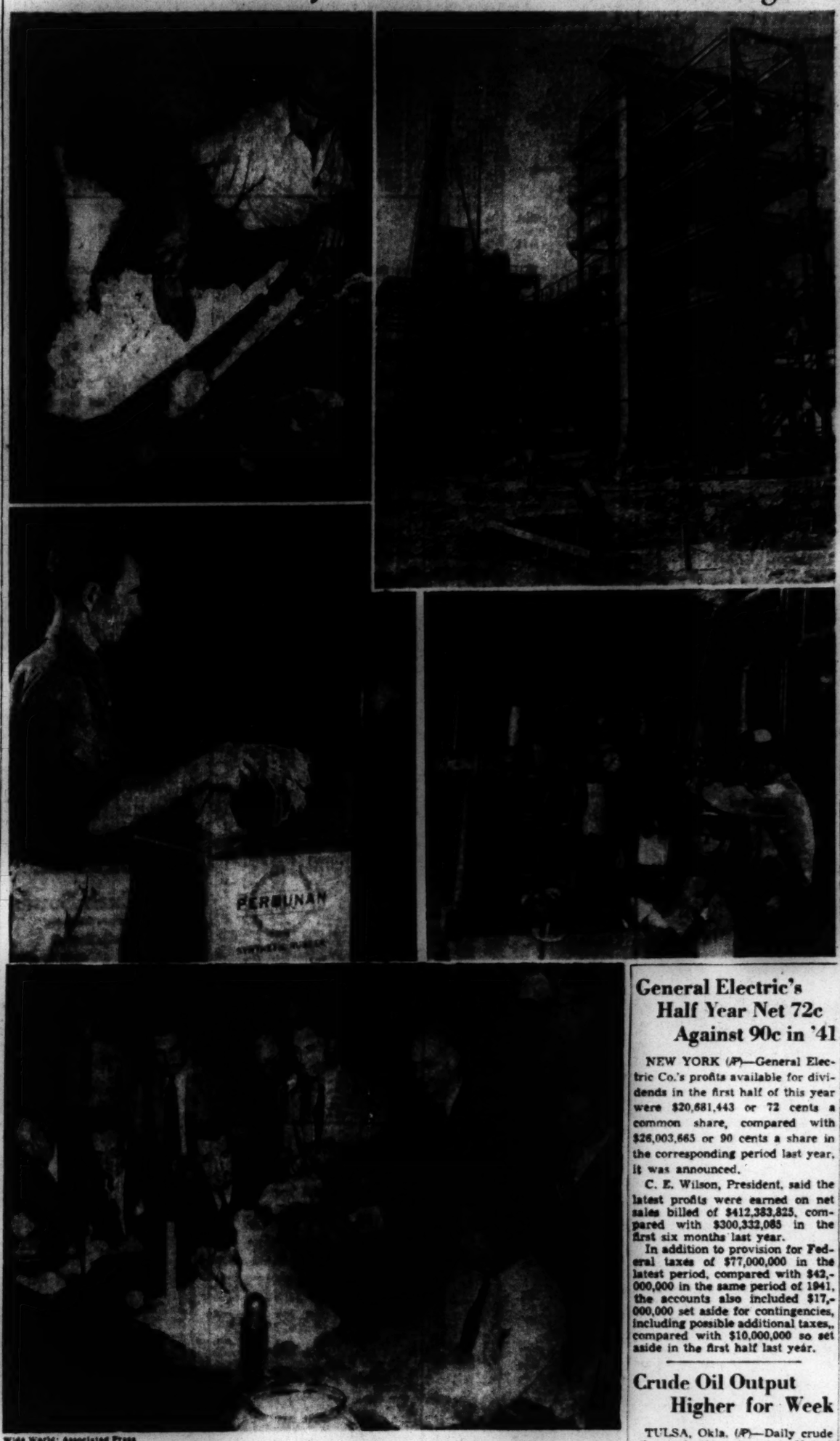
DETROIT (AP)—The Automotive Council for War Production reported that salvage operations throughout the automotive industry last month resulted in the shipment of 101,900 tons of scrap metal to mills and smelters.

Of the total, iron and steel accounted for 97,500 tons. The remainder was non-ferrous metal.

In reporting on the first full month of the industry-wide scrap program, the council announcement said that approximately 10 per cent of the total scrap collected came from obsolete tools, dies, machinery equipment and old buildings.

The total, it was pointed out, does not include unknown quantities of metal which some companies, possessing their own smelting facilities, normally re-circulate in their own plants.

Petroleum Industry's Answer to the Rubber Shortage



Wide World; Associated Press

Upper left: Out of the filter and into a squeeze mill is one of the steps taken in a Standard Oil Company of New Jersey plant to make synthetic rubber from petroleum products. The white mass was once petroleum gas. Squeezing will remove brine, water and soap solution. Upper right: Part of a new butadiene plant being built for Standard Oil (N. J.). Center left: Perbunan, a trade name for Buna-N rubber, is made from butadiene, one of the basic petroleum by-products used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. It is here shown being packed and weighed at a Standard Oil plant. Center right: This man is taking samples of the products being converted into synthetic rubber at one of the plants of Standard Oil. The helmet and mask are used for protection. Bottom: Dr. P. K. Frolich (standing right), Standard Oil (N. J.) chemist, applies a gas catalyst to form butyl rubber at a hearing in Washington recently before a House mines committee. Left to right, seated: Representatives J. R. Murdock (D. Ariz.), C. W. Bishop (R. Ill.), Jennings Randolph (D. W. Va.) and Thomas D. Winter (R. Kan.). Standing, left to right: Representative Robert T. Secrest (D. Ohio), President William S. Farish of Standard Oil and R. T. Thomas of Standard Oil.

Great Lakes' Ore Tonnage Seen Nearly 50 P. C. Greater Than Last War Peak

CLEVELAND (AP)—Great Lakes ore fleets, operating every one of the 300 available boats, are busy moving a season's total expected to be almost half again as great as the biggest year in the First World War.

C. C. Lindeman, M. A. Hanna Co. statistician who compiles figures on the tonnage in commission, recalled that total movement of Great Lakes ore in 1917 was 62,-496,000 gross tons. This year, he predicted, 89,000,000 to 90,000,000 tons will move from the Lake Superior district to lower lakes steel mills before ice stops navigation. Last year 80,116,000 tons moved.

The American Great Lakes fleet is now capable of hauling 2,739,490 gross tons on a single trip, an increase of 14,350 in the last month, Mr. Lindeman reported.

He said a comparison of these figures with those of the last war could not be made, since channels now are deeper and some boats are larger, while there are actually fewer ore carriers now in operation than in 1917.

In June steel mills daily consumed 234,444 tons of Lake Superior iron ore—a record beating the 233,541 tons average daily consumption in May. Total consumption this year so far is 41,-960,455 tons, against 36,681,083 at this time a year ago, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association said.

Official Says Cuba Can Fill All U S. Sugar Needs

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Gustavo Cuervo y Rubio, Vice-President of Cuba, declared that "Cuba has the sugar to fill all the needs of the United States, but transportation presents a very difficult problem."

The Cuban official, on his way to Toronto, Canada, to attend the Lions Club convention there beginning July 21, asserted in a prepared statement that his nation desired to co-operate in every way possible in aiding the American war economy.

"The Cuban people have the habit of sacrifice," he said. "Our country now faces an economic situation which is not pleasant and which is aggravated by the duties of war, but we are ready to fulfill all our duties, taking into consideration our economic capacity."

N. Y. Central to Turn Out War Materials

NEW YORK (AP) — New York Central Railroad shops are going to turn out war materials, President F. E. Williamson announced.

"The railroads have joined in forging the implements of war as well as transporting them," Mr. Williamson commented.

He said negotiations were under way for making such war items as gun barrels, tank parts, marine engine forgings and the like.

Two New York Central shops in the Midwest, Mr. Williamson said, had been turned over completely to the War Department. One is being used for training engineers and the other has been turned into a checking depot for tanks.

An eastern shop, he added, has been made available for the manufacture of cargo ship engines.

Steel Rate Off Slightly

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel mills would operate this week at 98.7 per cent of capacity, turning out 1,676,500 net tons of ingots, slightly under last week's total. Last week's operations were at 99.1 per cent of capacity with output 1,683,300 tons and a year ago 96 per cent for 1,586,100 tons.

General Electric's Half Year Net 72c Against 90c in '41

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co.'s profits available for dividends in the first half of this year were $20,681,443 or 72 cents a common share, compared with $26,003,665 or 90 cents a share in the corresponding period last year, it was announced.

C. E. Wilson, President, said the latest profits were earned on net sales billed of $412,383,825, compared with $300,332,085 in the first six months last year.

In addition to provision for Federal taxes of $77,000,000 in the latest period, compared with $42,-000,000 in the same period of 1941, the accounts also included $17,-000,000 set aside for contingencies, including possible additional taxes, compared with $10,000,000 so set aside in the first half last year.

Crude Oil Output Higher for Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 65,000 barrels to 3,741,570 for the week ended July 18, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was up 16,000 to 701,750; Kansas, 14,900 to 386,050; Texas, 28,310 to 1,-232,260; East Texas 7,595 to 297,-695; Oklahoma, 2,650 to 374,650; Louisiana, 2,210 to 317,510; the Rocky Mountain states, 1,810 to 122,745, and Michigan, 50 to 67,-950.

Eastern fields declined 4,225 to 95,500, and Illinois, 365 to 278,085.

Senators See House Levies Too Onerous

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Overwhelmingly approved by the House, the $6,271,000,000 revenue bill went to the Senate today amid signs that vigorous efforts would be made there to reduce substantially the measure's unprecedentedly high taxes on business.

Even before routine assignment of the bill to the finance committee for study, Chairman Walter George (D-Ga) told reporters he considered "too steep" the combined normal and surtax levy of 45 per cent voted by the House on most corporation income.

While Senator George said he believed the House had done a constructive job on the whole, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) served notice Senate Republicans would make every effort to "take the bill apart from stem to gudgeon."

"I think this bill attacks the healthy economy we must have in this country to finance the enormous war expenditures we are making," Senator Vandenberg declared.

He added that the Senate Finance Committee ought to consider adding a sales tax that he said everybody believed was coming within a few months anyhow.

Both Senators George and Vandenberg said the 45 per cent combined rate imposed by the House on corporation income of more than $25,000 a year would scuttle many smaller companies not sharing in the war production program.

"This rate overlooks the fact," Senator George declared, "that many corporations have had no increase in earnings and some of them have an actual decrease. A rate of 45 per cent for corporations that are barely holding their own or losing money is too high."

Senator George said he considered stiff increases voted by the House in individual income taxes "pretty high," but indicated he believed individuals could expect little else in wartime.

He said he was not particularly concerned with the action of the House yesterday in jacking up the tax on excess profits to 90 per cent, although he contended in the past that some system of post-war rebates ought to be worked out which would give the treasury the immediate revenue but provide a backlog to meet a possible depression after the war ends.

The House passed the record-breaking bill, 392 to 2, yesterday.

It provided total increases of $2,640,700,000 in corporation taxes, $2,872,300,000 in individual levies, with additional amounts in miscellaneous and excise levies.

Provident Mutual Has Gains

Ledger assets of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company increased to $400,628,000 as of June 30, according to the Company's semi-annual report. This represents an increase of $10,038,000 in investments and cash on hand since the first of the year. New paid insurance during the first half of the year amounted to $40,267,000, an increase of $4,364,000 over the corresponding 1941 figures.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Tiler Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

MR. ALBERT W. TWEEDY

HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO GENERAL PARTNERSHIP

IN THIS FIRM AND THAT

MR. ALLAN R. SHEPARD

MR. STANBROUGH FERNALD

MR. RICHARD L. MAX

HAVE ALSO JOINED OUR ORGANIZATION

H.C.WAINWRIGHT & CO.

Established 1868

MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange Boston Stock Exchange

New York Curb Exchange (Associate)

Leading Commodity Exchanges

60 State Street, Boston — 30 Pine Street, New York

July 21, 1942

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¼	8¼
American Barge Line Co	9½	10½
American Hardware Co	31¾	33¾
American Manufacturing	79¾	--
American Manufac 8 pf	3¾	4¾
American Wringer Co	19¾	--
†Amoskeag Company	43¾	--
†Amoskeag Company pf	38¾	39½
Appleton Company	107½	--
Appleton Company 7 pf	2½	3¾
Applied Arts Corp	39¾	43¾
Arlington Mills	4¾	6
*Arnold Print Works	23¾	25½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	--	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11¾	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	18¾	--
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104	--
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¾	10
Berkshire Fine Spinning $5 pf	87½	--
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	96½	--
Boston Wharf Company	18¾	19¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	314	344
Brown Co	1.10	1.00
Brown Co pf	19¼	23
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	27¾	--
Chapman Valve Manufac	13	14½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	21¾	23¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	24¾	27¼
Dewey&Almy Chemical Co	57¾	61½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	13	14¾
Draper Corporation	13¾	17¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co.	1	2
Eastern Corporation	19¾	21¾
Eastern Corporation pf	49½	53¾
Ekcolon Co	11¾	13½
Family Loan Society Inc	23	25¾
Family Loan Society pf A	46¼	--
Food Fair Stores Inc	8¾	10¼
Fruit of the Loom	11¾	13
General Fire Extinguisher	24	26½
General Machinery	10¾	11¾
Giddings&Lewis Mach Tool	17	19
Goodall Worsted Company	6¾	7¾
Graton&Knight Co	63¾	68
Graton&Knight 1 pf	36¾	39½
Graton&Knight pr pf	27½	30
Great Northern Paper Co	47¾	--
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 f	13	16
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	3¼	3½
Harrington&Richardson	8¾	9¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	10	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	18	19¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	20¾	23½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	36½	39¾
Hooker Electro Chem	40¾	43¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	7¾	9¾
International Machine Tool	11¾	--
Keith George E Co	15¾	17¾
Kendall Company	24¾	28
Kennedy's Inc pf	25¾	28¾
Landers Frary & Clark	19¾	21¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	107	--
Lincoln Stores Inc 7	93	98
Ludlow Mfg Associates	32½	35½
Marathon Paper Mills	44	47¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	109	113
Merck & Co	16¾	18¾
Merck and Co 4¼ pf	70¾	75½
Merrimack Manufac of	19	22
Metal & Thermit Corp	8¼	10
Millers Falls Company	14¾	16¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	1	1¾
Nashawtuna Mills	14¾	16¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	14¾	--
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14¾	16¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	14¾	16¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14¾	16¾
National Chemical & Mfg	6¾	7¾
National Shirt Shops	43¾	46½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	34¾	37¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	23¾	25
Nicholson File Company	11¾	13
Nonquitt Mills	11¾	13
Ohio Finance	29¾	33¾
Paphandle Eastern Pipe Line	15¾	17¾
Parker Appliance	99½	106½
Plymouth Cordage Company	22¾	--
Plymouth Mfg Cold Stor & W	81¾	--
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	--	41
Quisset Mill	3	3¾
Remington Arms Inc	18	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	20¾	22¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	80¼	--
Sayemore Manufacturing Co	9	9¾
Sanford Mills	23¾	26¾
Submarine Signal Co	3¼	3¾
Tamsax Inc	2¾	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4¾
United Elastic Corp	43¾	45¾
US Envelope Company	103¾	108¾
US Envelope Co 7 pf	31¾	35
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	19¾	--
Waltham Watch Co 4 pf	16¾	19
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	87½	--
Wamsutta Mills Inc	14	16
Warner & Swasey Co	32¾	36¾
West Point Manufacturing	12¾	13¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	--	--

x Ex-dividend. y Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	99½	103½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	82	86½
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87½	92½
Birmingham Electric $ 6 pf	83¾	87½
Cen Illinois Public S $4 pf	98½	103¼
Central P & L 7 pf	78¾	83½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	23¾	26¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	21¼	24¾
Jamaica Water Supply	100	105
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	77½	82½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	89	94
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	93½	98¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr $ pf	105	110
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	7¾	9¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	104½	109½
No States Power Del $ pf	40¾	44¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	44¾	49½
No States Power Del 7 pf	106¼	110¼
Ohio Power 4¼ pf	94½	98½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	102½	106¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	78½	83½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	75½	80½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	10¾	13¾
Public Service Ind	88½	93½
Public Service Ind $ pf	95½	100½
Public Service Okla $ pf	72½	--
Rochester Gas & El $ pf	81	86
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	9¾	11¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	13¾	15¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	--	--
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	16¾	18¾
Tampa Electric Co	93½	98½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	78½	83½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	12¾	14¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	--	--

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	15	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	27¾	31¾
Brockton Gas Light	90	95
Central Maine Power 7 pf	101	106
Central Maine Power $ pf	88	--
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	27	29¾
Conn Light & Power	110	113
Cumb County Power & Lt 6 pf	16¾	18¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	7	1¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	17¾	19¾
Fall River Gas Works	28½	31½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	44¾	49¾
Green Mountain Power pf	47	50
Hartford Electric Light	8?	10
Haverhill Gas Light	13¾	16¾
Holyoke Water Power	29¾	30¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	23¾	26¾
Lowell Electric Light	80½	84½
Lynn Gas & Electric	8?	10
Mass Power Light pf	21¾	23¾
Mass Utilities Assn of	8?	9
Narragansett Elec pf	21¾	23½
NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	3¾	5¾
NE Power Assn 6 pf	4?	5?
NE Public Servi $7 pr ln	42¾	46¾
NE Public Servi $6 pr ln	4	9¾
NE Public Serv $7 pf	7	9¾
NE Public Serv $6 pf	15¼	17¾
Newport Electric	13¾	15¾
Providence Gas	100	102
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	23¾	28½
RI Pub Serv pf	5¾	6¾
Rockland Gas Light	12¾	14
Springfield Gas Light	101½	--
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	17¼	19¼
Western Mass Companies	--	--

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	14¾	15¾
Bank of New York (16)	278	288
Bankers Trust (1.40)	36¾	38¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	87¼	91¼
Central Hanover Bk&Tr(4)	69½	71¾
Chase National (1.40)	23¾	25¼
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	36½	38½
Commercial (6)	144	152
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¾	12
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	32¾	33¾
Empire Trust (3)	37¼	40½
First National (80)	1085	1115
Guaranty Trust (12)	224	229
Irving Trust (.60)	9¾	10¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33	34½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	82	84
National City (1)	23¼	25¼
New York Trust (3½)	64¾	67¾
Public (1½)	36¾	38½
Title Guarantee & Trust	2¾	3¼

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1300	--
First National (3)	32½	37½
Merchants National (13)	365	390
†New England Trust (30)	40	46
National Rockland (2)	18½	20½
National Shawmut (1)	17¾	19¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	113	120
Second National (6)	315	340
†State Street Trust (8)	6¼	7¾
United States Trust (.50)	11¾	13½
United States Trust pf (.80)	43	46

Webster & Atlas (2) — †Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	20½	22½
Continental Illinois (4)	67¼	71¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	26¾	27

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	121½	123½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	44¾	46¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¾	29½
American Equitable (1)	18¾	19¾
American Insurance Newark (1¾a)	13¾	15¾
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve	9	10
American Surety (2½)	30	32
Automobile (1a)	33¼	35¼
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (10a)	117½	125
Camden Fire (1)	23½	25¾
Carolina (1.20a)	14½	16
City of New York	38½	37½
Connecticut General Life (1)	21¼	23½
Continental Casualty 1.20a)	113	118
Fidelity Deposit (4a)	9½	10¾
Firemen's Newark (1.40)	25¾	27¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	30¾	33¾
General Reinsurance (2)	37	39½
†Georgia Home (1a)	--	--
Glens Falls (1.60)	8¾	9¾
Globe & Republic (1½)	7½	7½
Globe & Rutgers	33½	37
Great American Insurance (1a)	23	24¾
Hanover (1.20)	24½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	37	39½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	10¾	11¾
Homestead (1)	10¾	12
Knickerbocker (½)	3	3¾
Lincoln Fire	1½	--
Maryland Casualty	34½	36¾
Massachusetts Bonding (2½)	84½	87
National Fire (3)	74	77½
National Liberty (.20a)	20½	21¾
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½a)	39¾	41¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	32¾	34¾
New York Fire (.80)	21	22¾
North River (1)	4	4¾
Northeast Insurance	22½	24¾
Phoenix (2a)	39½	41¾
Providence Washington (1)	22½	24¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	30¾	32¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	4¾	5½
Rhode Island Insurance	243	251
St Paul Fire (2)	115	121
Springfield (4½a)	49½	53¾
Standard Accident	600	610
Union Life (13)	25½	27¾
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	43¾	46¾
United States Fire (2)	37	40
Westchester (1.20a)	30	32

*Dividend. aAlso extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. xPaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.79	1.92
Amerex Holding	2.80	2.91
American Business Shares	9.17	9.86
Axe Houghton Fund	11.91	13.01
Boston Fund	18.32	19.81
Broad Street Investing	10.20	11.20
Bullock Fund	2.35	2.56
Canadian Investment Fund	22.43	24.11
Century Shares Trust	1918.00	2036.00
Christiana Securities Co	9.20	10.07
Commodity Corp	36.50	39.38
Consolidated Investment Tr	.91	1.01
Dividend Shares	15.04	15.96
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	8.62	9.34
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	20.39	22.14
Equitable Invest Corp	14.56	15.50
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.10	14.39
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.93	15.39
Fundamental Investors Inc	24.06	25.87
General Capital	3.71	4.00
General Investors Trust	12.49	13.44
Incorporated Investors Tr	.97	1.09
Institutional Sec Bank Group	90	--
Inst Sec Insurance Group		
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	28.57	31.42
B-2	17.36	19.77
B-3	15.44	17.59
B-4	7.89	2.72
K-1	13.39	11.61
K-2	71.60	71.60

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	29.30	29.30
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	3.36	18.42
Marriland Fund	15.77	8.04
Mass Investei Tr	7.38	7.95
Mutual Invest	7.30	1.01
Mass Inv 2d Pd	.91	10.39
Nation Wide Voting	9.48	13.375
New England Fund	12.75	35
Old Colony Tr Assoc	33	11.44
Plymouth Fund Inc	10.75	8.09
Putnam Fund	4.35	7.125
Quarterly Income Shares	6.50	--
Railway & Light Sec	89.00	2.80
Railway & Light Sec pf	3.40	74.80
Republic Invest Fund	73.33	11.79
Scudder Stevens & Clark	11.08	.11
Spencer Trask Fund	.09	80.90
Stand Util Inc	84.29	--
State Street Invest	32	66
Trustees Am Bk "B"	65	13.51
Trustees Industry Shrs	12.34	
Wellington Fund		4.75

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	--
Corp Tr AA mod sec mod	2.60	--
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.40	--
Diversified Shares	2.65	4.65
Diversified Tr D	4.10	3.30
Diversification Tr Shrs A	2.75	4.32
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.48	--
Nation Wide Sec	2.54	--
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.00	--
North Am Rr Shrs 1953	1.35	--
North Am Tr Shrs 1945	1.89	--
North Am Tr Shrs 1954	1.85	--
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.49	--
Super of Am Tr AA	1.80	--
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	106.50	--
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.66	--

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	34	36
First Boston Corp	9.00	10.375

x-Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	97½	102½
Liberty Aircraft	9	10½
Piper Aircraft	3½	4¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¼	7?

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer WW & El	5	1975	87½	90½
California Wat Ser	4	1961	107¾	110¾
Community Wat Ser	5½	1942	75¾	77¾
Indianapolis Water	3½	1958	100¾	102¾
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	98	99
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97½	100½
New York Wat Ser	5	1955	94	97
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	98½	101½
Ser Bur Br W Ser	5	1950	94½	97
So Bay Cons	5½	1951	100¾	102¾
Union Water Ser	4	1961	104½	106½
West Virginia Wat				

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Minn-Moline Pow Imp	37½%	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
O'Connor, Moffatt & C	37½%	Aug. 15	July 27
AA	Extra		
General Elect Co Ltd (Great Britain) ordinary	7½%		
Georgia Home Ins Co	15c	Aug. 1	July 20
	Regular		
Bank of Toronto	$2.50 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Barnsdall Oil	15c	Sep. 9	Aug. 14
Cage Pomeroy & Co. Inc	1½c	July 30	July 23
Central Ohio L & P Co	$1.50 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Dominion & Anglo Inv Corp Ltd $ pf	$1.25 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Duplan Corp $ pf	$2 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Florida Pwr Corp	$1.75	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
De pf	$1½c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
George Home Ins Co	15c	S Aug. 1	July 20
	10c	S Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Harvill Aire D Cst	15c M	Aug. 28	Aug. 18
Hibbard Spencer Bartlett	15c M	Sep. 25	Sep. 12
Do	15c M	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Do	15c		
Hotel Barbizon, Inc Co	$2 Q	July 24	July 22
Indiana Associated Tel Corp cum pf	$1.25 Q	Aug. 1	July 14
International C&C Co, Ltd	1½c	July 30	July 22
Linen Service Corp of Texas $5 pf	$1.50 S	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Miller & Hart, Inc, 1st prior pf	35c Q	Sep. 12	Sep. 2
Morris Plan Co Rhode Island	$1 Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Nat Bearg Metals 35c De 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Nat Protective Cos	10c Q	July 24	July 15
Occidental Ins Co	30c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Peninsular Grinding Wheel Co	10c Q	Aug. 15	July 27
Princeton Water Co (N J)	50c Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Royal Trust Co (Montreal)	$2½c Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Ruatleas Iron&Stl Do conv pf	$2½c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
So Bend Lathe Works	75c	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Trane Co., $6 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
	$1 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Whittaker Paper Co Do 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15

Boston Stocks

July 21

Prev. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	83	82¾	83	83
2.00	Bos Edison	23	22¾	23	22¾
9.00	Bos Elevated	94¼	94¼	94¼	--
	Brown Durrell	2	2	2	2
	Mass Util Asso	14c	14c	14c	13c
.50d	Narr Rac Inc	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3.35d	N E Tel & Tel	86	85¾	86	86
	North Butte	35c	35c	35c	34c
	Quincy Min	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
.45d	Shawmut Assoc	24¼	24¼	24½	24¼
1.40d	Torrington	83¼	83	83¼	83¼
3.37½a	Utah Educ M	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
	Utah M & T	30c	30c	30c	30c

x Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941 no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942. no regular rate.

Delaware & Hudson Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—The Delaware & Hudson Co. reported for the June quarter net income of $1,614,217 after charges and taxes, equal to $3.18 a capital share, against $529,194, or $1.06 a share, in the June quarter of 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2½s 48	-98.30	98.30	98.30
3 2½s 60-55	110.13	110.13	110.13
3 2½s 72-67	101.6	101.6	101.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Allegany 5s 50 Mod	80	80	80
7 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	102½	102½
10 Am&Frn Pds 3½s 50	68¾	68¾	68¾
18 Am Int 5½s 49	99	99	99
16 Am Int 5½s 49	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Am T&T 3s 56	106½	106½	106½
24 Am Tob 3s 62	103½	103½	103½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	109½	109½	109½
9 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111¼	111
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111½	111½	111½
5 A C Line 1st4s52	98½	98	98½
14 ACLine1st4s52	80½	80½	80½
1 ACLine1¼s54	100¼	100¼	100
6 ACLine5s52	104	103¾	103¾
24 All Refin 3s 53			
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57	56½	56½
21 B&O 5s st A	36¼	36¼	36¼
15 B&O 5s st C	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 B&O 5s st F	31¼	31¼	31¼
22 B&O cv 4s st	36	35½	35½
10 B&O 4s 48	47¾	47¾	47¾
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 B&O S W 5s st	45	45	45
19 B&O T C 4s 50	84½	84½	84½
1 Bangor & Aroo 4s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Beth Stl 3 4s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30¾	30¾	30¾
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	103	102½	102½
3 Bkly Un Gas 4s 47	103	103	103
3 Bkly Un Gas 4s 48	103	103	103
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	104	104	104
3 Bkly Un Gas 4s 57 B	34¾	34¾	34¾
11 Buf R&P 5s 37	100	100	100
1 Can Nat 4s 60 Fly	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	109	109	109
10 Can Pac 3s 54	101	101	101
1 Celotex 4½s 52 ww	97	97	97
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	15½	15½	15½
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	6	6	6
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	103	103	103
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	100	100	100
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Cen R R N J 4s 87	101	101	101
2 Cen R R N J 4s 87	101	101	101
1 Certain-td 4½s 48	101	101	101
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96 B	101	101	101
26 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	64½	64½	64½
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	64½	64½	64½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	103	103	103
1 CB&Q 5s 111 49	104	104	104
29 CB&Q 3½s 111 49	104	104	104
20 CB&Q 3½s 111 49 reg	104	104	104
3 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24	24	24
3 Chi&W Inc 4½s 2038	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 ChiOtWest 4s 52	30¾	30¾	30¾
3 Chi I & L 5s 47	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Chi I&L 5s 58	33	33	33
1 Chi Mil&P Pac 5s 75	13¾	13¾	13¾
22 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 CM&StP 4½s 89 F	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 CM&StP 4½s 89 C	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 CM&StP gen 4s 89	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 CM&StP 5s 89 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
24 ChiNW 4½s 87	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	27¾	27¾	27¾
12 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	27¾	27¾	27¾
12 Chi & NW 3½s 87	27¾	27¾	27¾
36 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 CRI&P 4s 88	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	13¾	13¾	13¾
64 CRI&P rfg 5s 34	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Chi & W Ind 4s 62	39	39	39
3 Childs Co 5s 43	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 Choc Okla&G 5s 52	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 CCC&StL 4½s 77	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Cleve Elec Ill 3s 70	61	61	61
11 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 Col F & I 5s 70	61¾	61¾	61¾
62 Columbia G 5s 52 May	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	110¾	110¾	110¾
8 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Crane 3½s 50	31	31	31
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30¾	30¾	30¾
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s rct	30¾	30¾	30¾
3 Cuba RR 6s 52	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	44¾	44¾	44¾
35 D&RG 4s 36	44¾	44¾	44¾
30 DRG West 4s 78	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Duluth SSA 5s 37	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
32 Erie 4½s 2015	30½	30½	30½
3 Erie 4s 95	30¾	30¾	30¾
24 Firestone T&R 3½ 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Fla E Cst 4s 74 ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Francis Sug 4s 56	103	103	103
3 Goodrich 4½s 56	103½	103½	103½
9 Gt Nor Ry 3½s 52	103	103	103
16 Gt Nor 4s 46H	103	103	103
5 Gt Nor 3½s 67	103	103	103
1 Gulf MaOh 4s 75	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Hudson Coal 5½s 62A	42¾	42¾	42¾
31 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	14	13¾	13¾
64 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	101½	101½	101½
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	43	43	43
3 Ill Cen 3½s 53	44¾	44¾	44¾
30 Ill Cen 4s 52	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43¾	43¾
14 Ill Cen 4s 66	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	47¾	47¾	47¾
24 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Interlake Iron 4s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Int Gt Nor 3s 52 B	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Int T&T 5s 55	45¾	45¾	45¾
14 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
4 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
6 KC South 3s 50	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 KyIndT 4½s 61 ungtd	86	85¾	85¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

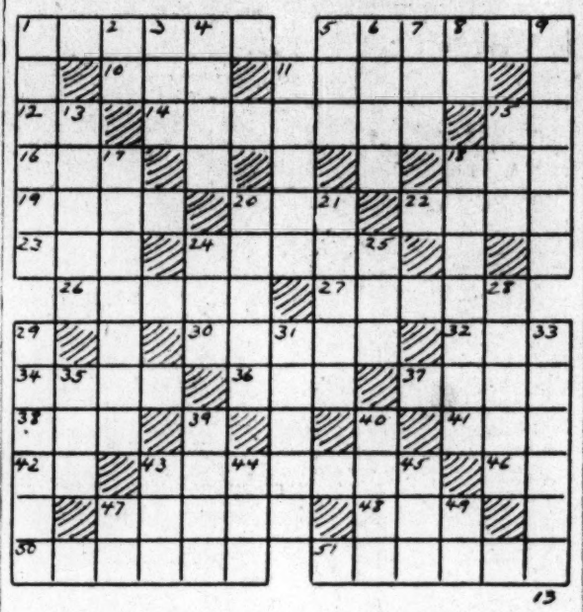
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

Democracy arose from men's thinking that if they are equal in any respect, they are equal absolutely.—ARISTOTLE

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Russian city gets its name from river on which it is situated?
5—What is a city of New York on Lake Ontario?
10—What does Shelley call "the statesman's game"?
11—In pastoral poetry, a country gallant or lover is called what?
12—Rupees (abbr.).
14—Who is hero of poem by Chaucer and play by Shakespeare?
15—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
16—Article.
17—Pronoun.
18—Who sat at table with Dormouse and Hatter in Lewis Carroll's tale?
20—Who is canine hero of tale by Alfred Ollivant?
22—What sport do you associate with Waterbury Cup Match?
23—Branch.
24—Who was awarded Pulitzer prize for poetry in 1926?
26—What is a ribbed cotton fabric?
27—God sent angel to shut mouths of what creatures as protection to Daniel?
30—What is a basis for a numeral system?
31—If someone gave you a Downing, would you eat, row, or don it?
34—What is a divining rod?
36—Possesses.
37—Man's name.
38—Creek.
41—Yellow ocher is what?
42—Within.
43—What is a small crown?
46—Symbol for neon is what?
47—Who was author of "The Choir Invisible"?
48—What is any slender bar of wood or metal?
50—Who fought under Agamemnon in Trojan War?
51—What is a love apple?

Down

1—In what opera would you hear "Last Rose of Summer"?
2—If you were in Lexington, Ky., in what direction would you travel to reach Bowling Green (abbr.)?
3—What is one of creatures in Masterlinck's "Blue Bird"?
4—Who is one of principal characters in Hall Caine's "The Bondman"?
5—What creature is an enemy of Chanticler in Rostand's drama?
6—What Biblical character was David's father-in-law?
7—Green Bay indents what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
8—Half an em is what?
9—Opening scene of what opera occurs in fairyland?
11—What Mother Goose character brought snowball in to roast?
13—Who is heroine of "Vanity Fair"?
15—"Liberty and Independence" is State motto of what State (abbr.)?
17—Who is object of Tasso's affections in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"?
18—What insects build papery nests?
20—What tree has small, sweet-flavored, edible triangular nuts?
21—What have "mellow-golden notes" in well-known poem by Poe?
24—Omnibus.
25—To bind.
28—What silk fabric has thick, close texture and a glossy surface?
29—What is used in game of cat's cradle?
31—Who is Moor loved by Tamora in "Titus Andronicus"?
33—What is a city of Spain on River Tagus?
35—To gain.
39—"Fifty-four forty or fight" helped to elect what man as President of U. S.?
40—What principes of Greek legend lived at Sestos?
43—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
44—A thing.
45—What is first name of James in Fielding's novel?
47—Latin diphthong.
49—District Attorney (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Artificial Horizon for Airplanes Works?

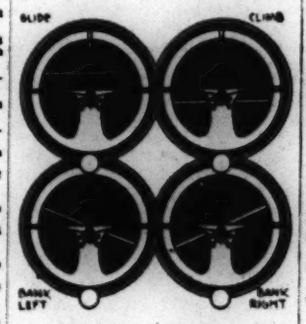
Two instruments which help to inform the pilot what his plane is doing, without his referring to any outside object, are the directional gyro and the artificial horizon. The heart of each device is a gyroscope.

The gyroscope, familiar to many as a toy, is essentially a fast-spinning wheel which tends to maintain its position in space unchanged. In the directional gyro, the axis of the rotating wheel is parallel to the lateral axis of the plane. The spinning wheel tending to maintain its position in space, any change of direction of the plane, to the right or left, is shown by readings on a circular card mounted on the gyro and observed by the pilot through a window in the instrument case.

The axis of the rotating wheel in the artificial horizon (also known as the gyro-horizon) is at right angles to that of the directional gyro. By means of a horizon bar or narrow strip across the window of the instrument case, the position of the true or actual horizon relative to the plane (which is represented by a tiny figure of a plane on the face of the dial) is clearly indicated.

When the plane drops its nose in a dive, the horizon bar rises above the plane on the dial. When the plane lifts its nose to climb, the horizon bar drops below the tiny plane.

This artificial horizon continually emulates the behavior of the true horizon. When the plane



Position of the horizon bar on gyro-horizon when plane descends, climbs, banks to the left, and banks to the right.

banks or tips to one side to make a turn, the horizon bar tilts to indicate the degree of tilt of the plane. For a left bank, the right tip of the bar drops and the left tip rises. For a right bank, the horizon bar will tilt in the opposite direction.

The gyro-horizon and directional gyro may be connected to the controls of the plane (the rudder, ailerons, and elevator) to become an automatic pilot that will keep the plane on a set course. They provide for automatic correction of both the vertical and horizontal directions of flight. When the plane gets out of line with either of the two instruments, a port opens which admits air to a valve. This automatically changes the set of the controls to correct the plane's course up, down, right, or left, as the case may require.

W. P. Keasbey

FACTS & FIGURES

THE U.S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS USES A MACHINE TO TEST RUGS. THE DEVICE IMITATES THE EFFECT OF 48,000 FOOTSTEPS
ONE MONTH'S MANUFACTURE OF BABY PANTS CAN MAKE 2,800 LIFE RAFTS FOR OCEAN PROWLING U.S. WAR PLANES.
K. HARRIS

IT'S A FACT

ENGINEERS ESTIMATE THAT IT USUALLY TAKES ABOUT THREE POUNDS OF METAL TO MAKE ONE POUND OF THE AVERAGE GUN. THE TWO OTHER POUNDS ARE METAL SHAVINGS AND CHIPS.

In Lighter Vein

According to Whistles

He had just been made the happiest man alive and went into a jeweler's to buy the engagement ring.

He picked up a nice-looking diamond ring.

"What's the price of this one?" he asked.

"That one is one hundred guineas, sir," replied the jeweler, gently.

The young man looked startled and then he whistled.

He pointed to another ring: "And this one?"

"That, sir," said the jeweler, still more gently, "is two whistles."—Exchange

A Verse for Today . . .

I will go down with thee into Egypt; and I will also surely bring thee up again.—GEN. 46:4

Daily Anecdote

Indubitably!

The quiet humor of that gentle essayist, Charles Lamb, touched everything he did. For many years he earned a meager living for himself and his sister in a humdrum job which one of his blithesome imagination could scarcely have enjoyed—clerk in the India Office. Yet, when he departed from that place, he left on the flyleaf of one of the ponderous ledgers of the establishment this simple tribute: "This book is full of interest."

Letters to Servicemen—Her War Career

(Wide World Features)

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. Ruth Buchanen—"Auntie Ruth" to the boys in service—has made letter-writing to soldiers her full-time contribution to the war effort.

She's done the job so well that she has been awarded an Emblem of Honor Pin, an honor ordinarily reserved for mothers of four or more sons killed in action.

Since October, 1940, 5,000 cheerful letters—birthday cards, get-well cards, sympathy cards—to former University of Michigan students, lonely Negro soldiers, a Greek boy, a Canadian in officers' training, and to hundreds of plain American boys in every rank have gone from her home.

"Auntie" Buchanen adopted her task voluntarily, saw it grow to a size she had never imagined, and met the swelling responsibility with a smile and a chuckle.

She's answered every request for correspondence. To a bomber pilot in the Navy who asked for mail daily she sent letters by the score. To 30 or more others she promised and delivered a letter weekly.

When it's all over, Aunt Ruth plans to write a book, describing, among other things, the attitude of her boys before and after Pearl Harbor. And she will sprinkle the text with hundreds of amusing and serious incidents which have been described for her by soldiers from California to Maine.

Until then, she plans to keep up the job, spending hard-earned postage, simply "because of what they're doing for us."

Brevities

Detroit News: In the West, the owner of a cafe in the shadow of a tall building paints the day's menu on the roof. It is not to be inferred from this, however, that the meal is on the house.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Movie actresses warned against mixing glamour with war efforts. Nation's fervor, in other words, should be acute, not just cute.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Rubber's Where You Find It*

By LE PELLEY

MAYBE WE SHOULD BE OUT LOOKING FOR RUBBER INSTEAD OF SWIMMING !!
OH... I GUESS WE CAN LOOK AROUND JUST THE SAME !!
HA!! I SUPPOSE WE SHOULD ASK THE FISH FOR THEIR OLD RUBBER TIRES !!
OH, TUBBY !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Still Pays to Keep Your Eyes and Ears Open!*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Robot Gets a Hot Foot*

By THE HAGERS

GENERAL STORE
"The corkscrew now suggests a plan
And all I need is one tin can
I'll patent my invention too."
"Here's one," cried Robot. "Will it do?"
"Sardines!" I quacked "This oval tin
Will make for you left foot a twin.
Sardines in mustard! Boy, your step
From now on should be full of pep!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Let's Get Back to School

"And don't leave out Arizona and New Mexico," warns Miss Prim.

"No'm—Arizona and New Mexico."

"You see, Johnny, we can't go on being a great peaceful nation if we forget all about our new members."

That little scene might have occurred in any American schoolroom just after 1912. Miss Prim knew what she was talking about. She didn't mean that memorizing the names of States was all there was to peaceful living. But she sensed that those whose task it is to apply the techniques of peace over so vast an area as the United States would be aided or hindered by the knowledge which the people had of one another, and by the emotional attachments or animosities with which the people were embued. She knew that to work with children toward a feeling of unity was to help insure the future peace of hundreds of millions of grown-ups.

At one time or another in their lives, most Americans knew the names of all the forty-eight States. Those who cannot now run them off from memory still automatically recognize any State mentioned. They know it is one of that great family under the Stars and Stripes. They feel it to be their country.

Americans who learned these names back in 1912 might well become children again if they wish to extend the blessings of peace and freedom to other lands and so insure their own. For not many of them can name the members of the new community which is growing up around them today. There are 26 members in this family, which is called the United Nations. While there are differences of culture, language and political organization among them, they share fundamental concepts which set them apart from much of the rest of the world and stamp them a moral unit.

How many Americans, or people in other countries, can name the United Nations? How many who cannot do so are wondering what they might contribute to the making of lasting peace? Technical problems of organizing peace among the nations may be too complex for the ordinary person to understand in the time at his disposal. But the ability to recognize a friend is part of the equipment for peacemaking.

When we of all nations recognize our interdependence as Americans learned to recognize the interdependence of the States, the making of a durable peace will be a simpler task for the experts.

Are These Things Essential?

Where does the American taxpayer's money go? Into planes and tanks and ships and guns, mainly. At least we hope so. But along the way it goes into the pay envelopes of millions of workers most of whom are experiencing a prosperity they never knew before. Consumer's goods, such as the great spending orgy of the late '20's devoured, are rapidly disappearing. What becomes of this great part of the taxpayer's money?

Let an experienced reporter speak.

> Do you know what the most profitable business in Boston is today? It's saloon-keeping, or running a night club, which amounts to the same thing. "There's new money around." It's not really new. It's your money, your war taxes and contributions, finding its way into new places. A lot of it's being spent on a high bender by defense plant workers, the possessors of quickie commissions, and similar gentry who have discovered it's a picnic.
>
> The pari-mutuel "handle" at Suffolk Downs, meaning the money bet on the races, in one day last week was well over $900,000. It was a special day, to be sure, with a very special race on the program, but this was something more than $300,000 better than the same day's betting last year. If a dime buys five bullets, how many would $900,000 buy?

The quotation is not from the Anti-Saloon League, but hard-boiled "Bill" Cunningham, Boston Herald columnist and sports writer.

Mr. Cunningham had been discussing the reported luncheon-club remarks of Lieut. William M. Bower, one of General Doolittle's Tokyo bombers, who had expressed surprise that a business men's organization could be wasting time talking about where to hold its summer frolic. The columnist paid his respects to strikers in war industries, get-rich-quick commission brokers, duty-dodging Congressmen, professional lobbyists, political saboteurs of the war effort, and labor leaders swollen with power—all of whom seem to be thinking in terms of "picnics."

"We are in a war that we can lose," Lieutenant Bower told his hearers. We don't intend to lose it—but it cannot be won in or by saloons and racetracks. Are bars and pari-mutuel machines essential to the war effort?

Better Labor Politics

The organizing of millions of workers into labor unions during the last half dozen years promises a new civic problem for the United States. Politically the labor movement is too often shortsighted. Organized labor is commonly inclined to judge candidates from the sole standpoint of what they have or have not done for labor.

Like other groups which emphasize a special interest, organized labor in a number of the big cities has gone along with the local political machines in power. In addition, the labor movement has hampered municipal reform in a series of communities by fighting city managership. Fortunately there are exceptions. In New York City, for instance, labor has given splendid support to the reform administrations of Mayor La Guardia.

In the United States the labor movement is still in the process of growing up. Only now is organized labor beginning to come to full stature in an economic way. Apparently it will be years more in educating itself to the best standards politically. But encouraging tokens of advancement continue to appear. The latest has just been evidenced in Massachusetts, where the Congress of Industrial Organizations has surprised all by dropping its traditional backing of candidates of the Democratic Party, no matter who they were.

For the first time the State C. I. O. has endorsed instead a Republican Governor, Leverett Saltonstall, on his war record. The C. I. O. convention explicitly made his labor record secondary and voted for him irrespective of it. Winning the war, the C. I. O. held, makes the great issue of today bigger than labor alone.

If, whenever an election comes up, every group in the country would be guided by the welfare of all, it would benefit itself in the long run and improve the quality of government for everybody.

Rifts in Aleutian Fog

Americans are so far removed from the great theaters of war where their Allies are doing most of the fighting they must try to keep in perspective the operations of their own forces nearer at hand. That doubtless is one reason Washington has had so little to say about the Aleutians. One must hope that in time there will be an official round-up comparable to the admirable one the Navy finally issued on Midway. But the reports now appearing from Keith Wheeler of the Chicago Times confirm earlier impressions that Tokyo is serious about the Aleutians.

He reports that on one day American fliers found five Japanese heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, ten destroyers, two submarines, nine cargo ships or transports and a dozen flying boats in Kiska harbor. They manifestly are establishing bases of some size at Kiska and Attu. Without jumping to any alarming assumptions about an invasion of the United States, one can conclude that the Aleutians are no sideshow.

It can be said with confidence that the bases would not suffice for any large invasion force. But they would do for submarines. The Japanese may want to try on America's Pacific Coast what the Nazis have done on the Atlantic. And their footholds would do for bases from which to patrol the shortest attack route from America to Japan. They would be useful in hampering American efforts to aid Kamchatka and Siberia. The increasing indications of a Japanese attack on Russia give point to the fact that Attu and Kiska sit close on the flank of Kamchatka.

Pieced together, reports from the Aleutians indicate that despite almost continual fog, American bombers and submarines have made the Japanese landings quite expensive. It is difficult to see how Tokyo expects to profit from continued attrition on such a scale unless the Aleutians can be made a key point in an attack on Siberia or an intensive submarine offensive on the Pacific Coast. Either possibility warrants vigorous American clean-up measures.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton laid the cornerstone of the B. & O. Railroad, but it was Dan Willard who made all the old vaudeville jokes about it obsolete.

An American astronomer thinks he has found a new planet, about the size of Earth. Don't tell Adolf—but, on the other hand, why shouldn't we?

Almost any American farmer knows that the European corn borer was the original Fifth Columnist.

Our Readers Say—

Strengthening the Bonds Of Brotherhood

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I direct this especially to the parents and relatives of British or Colonial service men in or visiting the United States.

The theatrical people from all over the country have provided a recreation hall for all men in uniform that come to New York. This hall is named "The Stage Door Canteen," and it is in the basement of a large theater, which is also the gift of this profession. At this center, all men are served a good meal and soft drinks. But the real purpose back of this gift is to give the boys a feeling of home.

Every night a carefully selected group of girls act as hostesses and dancing partners. The boys are taught the new dances, and oh, how they enjoy themselves! Your hearts would rejoice if you could but peep in any night.

Another big attraction is a floor show two or three times every night. We have from two to three thousand boys per night, and let no one imagine that they come in, have a meal and dance a while, then leave. They flock in and stay till midnight when the doors close.

I am sure you will be interested in hearing a few words about the management of this Canteen. Love is its dominating force. All workers and helpers are voluntary and share and share alike in rotating from kitchen work to serving at the counter, etc. Cleaning of the tables is undertaken by professional men. Many leave themselves barely time to go to the theater, but back they come night after night.

Frequently an American boy will bring to the counter an English or other boy from overseas and say, "Please treat him well; he is my guest," and will sometimes make the request that we give this guest his dessert, adding, "They don't get this over there." But the generous host is always told there is plenty for both.

It is interesting to note that when these boys first meet, perhaps at a table, they frequently show a little shyness, and quite a while passes before they speak, but once the ice is broken, we just watch them; they are exchanging cards, showing pictures of the family, social dates are made, and a new friendship has been born, knitting more firmly the bonds of brotherhood.

New York — BEATRICE SESSIONS

Why Are Breweries Allowed Ample Sugar?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Being a public school teacher I am a representative of the Rationing Board in this vicinity, at the present time rationing gas.

At the time I served on the sugar rationing, I was often perplexed—and I still am—with the following questions: "Why are large breweries allowed to operate in our country with ample quantities of sugar; and housewives be rationed with a few pounds per week? Should not a stop be put to this by the representatives of our Government? Is not this setup progressing a long way towards destroying the morale of our youth—the very thing our schools are striving to overcome in the development of a true democracy?"

It would seem, if this war is won, we Americans should take a firmer stand for more worthy ideals. A higher educational morale in our youth would then develop and thus lead to a true democracy.

Binghamton, N. Y. — PEARL E. TUTTLE

The Strongest Weapon

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy, like the dictator countries, needs a secret weapon to hasten final victory. What should this weapon be? This weapon should be, in my opinion, a rededication to the ideals democracy stands for. It should be a revitalization of our enthusiasm to realize our ideals more perfectly. It is this enthusiasm for the opportunities that are ours that can become our secret weapon.

Using Biblical language, our secret weapon should be of the soul. Then we will observe that there is no material weapon on the face of this earth that can be stronger than it. For the soul, in this case, may be likened to the qualities of Corinthian love. "Love suffereth long and is kind; love envieth not, seeketh not her own, is not puffed up." And "love is the greatest thing in the world."

If there is any weapon on this earth which would be a total secret to the Nazis because of their infirmity of spirit, it is the qualities of the soul.

Therefore, our enthusiasm must spring from our profound desire to express in all our activities the qualities of the soul. With this secret weapon we shall of necessity hasten ultimate victory.

New York — JOSEPH STANLEY

Thanks for the Post Cards

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

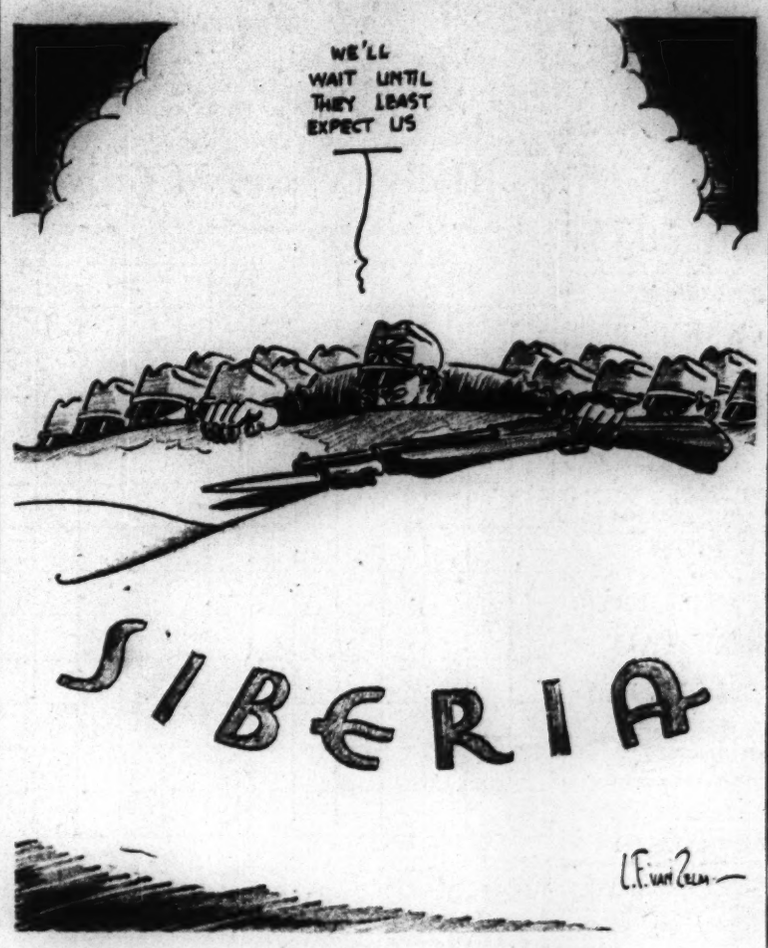
The letter which Professor and Mrs. Cockerell sent to you asking that colored post cards be sent to me for distribution among the children in Warwickshire has resulted in our receiving a little over three thousand. These have been sent out through the schools and by people in various localities who are especially interested in children. From all parts of the country we have received the most enthusiastic expressions of appreciation, and many of the children have asked to write to children in the United States to thank them and their grown-up friends for their courtesy. This we are encouraging, hoping that a truly sympathetic correspondence between the young people of the United States and England may be the result and a greater comprehension and appreciation of the good in each nation develop.

So may I thank you for having published that letter, and through you thank the many kind people who took time enough to select suitable and interesting cards.

MRS. GORDON CAMPBELL,
Chairman, War Activities Committee
Southam, Eng.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Be Alert!



They Sang of Liberty

I heard a Negro quartet sing "America" Sunday night—and it did something to me. I wish every man and woman, black and white, could have heard them. Boys from Tuskegee they were, singing about their country—and they seemed proud to claim it.

My country, 'tis of thee,—
Sweet land of liberty,—
Of thee I sing.

"Land of liberty." They had known nothing else themselves, but they had heard their parents and grandparents talk about the days when liberty was decidedly not a word in the black man's lexicon. What did a Negro, liable any day to be torn away from his family and kinsfolk and sold down the river, know about liberty? Depending on his status and value, he had food, shelter, and clothing enough—yes, and sometimes he could even borrow a jolt wagon from "Old Marse" and sell a load of melons in town and have the money for himself. But not one black man in a thousand could save up enough money in a lifetime to buy his freedom.

Still, freedom did come! And thousands of white men and boys paid for it with their lives. No black man, or lighter colored man or woman in whose veins Negro blood flows, should ever forget this. Yes, white men enslaved the Negro, but fully half as many white men were casualties on the field of battle in '61-'65 as there were Negroes to be freed! Remember that!

To some it may have sounded strange to hear those colored boys from Tuskegee sing

Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride . . .

But they were here, and they fought, too, during the Revolution.

* * *

Then in the last line of the first verse rang forth the American Negro's eternal cry—renewed now that he feels discrimination is not being wiped out fast enough in this land of his own pride—

Let freedom ring!

Perhaps only the rich timbre of the Negro voice can adequately express the reverence, the prayerful appeal, the conviction of the last stanza.

"Our fathers' God," they sang. Yes, he was *their* fathers' God, too—their fathers', our fathers'. Doesn't the prayer they learned at their mothers' knees say

Our Father, which art in heaven,

"our Father," the Father of all mankind—black, white, brown, yellow, Caucasian, Semitic, Mongolian, Negro? "Of one blood all nations of men," said Paul.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,—
Author of liberty,—
To Thee we sing.

Long ago, one of the disciples of the Master Christian wrote: "Every good gift and every perfect gift . . . cometh down from the Father of lights." Isn't that what the phrase "Author of liberty" means? That liberty is a God-given gift?

That's what those 400,000 Negroes set free by the Civil War must have thought. They had long prayed for it—for the blessing of freedom—and lo! their prayers were answered. God's black children were free, forever free! And now their grandchildren acknowledge the divine gift as they lift their voices in prayerful song.

Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light.

Ah, yes, not only our land, but all lands. That's what this war's about, isn't it? That freedom shall not perish from the earth? And it will surely perish unless we resist, unless we throw off the oppressors and tie their hands.

* * *

Does any Negro imagine he could maintain that dearly bought liberty if the Nazis and their doctrine of Aryan superiority gained the upper hand? Can any of them have forgotten the shameful record of Prussian colonial administration in Africa? Does any colored man believe the lights would ever again burn so bright in Harlem were the enemies of democracy to triumph?

Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

As I heard those rich voices from the deep South utter that prayer, I knew that they believed—with all their heart and all their mind and all their strength—that God would protect them, and their country. And I knew they were ready to do their part.

We have every reason in the United States to place full trust in the Negroes' patriotism—the great body of Negroes in this great country of theirs, I mean, not the radical fringe that writes for some of the race papers or goes about earning a living by feeding on prejudices.

The American Negro is a man and a patriot. He loves his fellow man, his country, and his God. I know.

I have heard him sing "America."

MALCOLM W. BAYLEY

Mirror of World Opinion

Non-War Spending in Washington

While you hesitate to buy a ticket to a movie show, certain nonessential Government agencies are actually trying to think up ways to spend more money. . . .

Two billion dollars a year is being tossed away by these agencies—enough to pay $100 on the taxes of 20,000,000 Americans. . . . My files are crammed with examples of waste and unnecessary spending. A few picked at random may appear to be trivial, but there are thousands like them.

A list of new WPA projects include $32,809 for a student union building at New Mexico State College, and $30,652 for a municipal golf course at Raton, N. M. The National Youth Administration alone spent $262,892 for long-distance calls in a year. The Treasurer of the United States says he will need $1,700,000 to meet the cost of paying checks.

Too many agency heads are more interested in what appears in the newspapers about them. Ninety million dollars a year is spent to send out "news" to boost various departments and their heads. Nearly every agency has a staff of "information specialists" and on top of these thousands are Lowell Mellett's $1,893,000-a-year information bureau and Archibald McLeish's Office of Facts and Figures. They get in one another's way, fighting for space in the press to justify their existence.—Senator HARRY F. BYRD of Virginia in *The American Magazine*.

The Wide Horizon

Concerning War Wages

By The Timekeeper

SOMEWHERE IN CALIFORNIA

You've heard and read much about the lavish wages of war industries workers. I can tell you some very definite things about that subject; it's part of my job to prepare the pay roll, so I know what the boys get.

War industries wages are very high in a great many plants. They are in ours. And they're rather fabulous in the shipyards. But from what I've been able to gather, they're not so huge at the airplane factories.

But I know you want actual figures.

Mac is one of our best machinists. He now earns $1.25 per hour. He works ten hours a day, five days a week; eight hours on Saturday. Counting his overtime and his 10 per cent for working the night shift, he earns about $92 per week. On top of that, he receives a 10 per cent merit bonus each month. So he makes well over $400 each four weeks.

But Mac represents the best type of skilled worker. That's just about top scale at our plant. If he wanted to, he could go to the shipyards and step into a lot easier job at $1.75 per hour. He'd work only an eight-hour shift, though, but he'd have to work seven days a week. Now, that $1.75 per hour is 50 cents an hour above union scale, but the shipyards pay higher wages because they can't get enough skilled workers.

* * *

The story got around our plant that one of our machinists, just to see what he could see, went to a foreman at one of the shipyards and asked him how much he'd pay for a good machinist. Right away the foreman replied, "Dollar and a quarter an hour to start." Our man said, "What do you consider a machinist?" Immediately came the reply, "Any fellow that knows the difference between a file and hammer is a machinist." "But I'm an experienced machinist, and have served my four years as an apprentice," put in our man. "Well, then," said the shipyard foreman, "I'll start you in at $1.75."

The war industries just can't get enough men of the right sort. For every professional skilled artisan they hire, they get three unskilled or mercenary workers. That's one point. Another is, they're making ships so fast they oftentimes can't organize their gangs to keep out of one another's way. And shortages of material, even for a few days' time, will throw large blocks of workers temporarily out of their routine, and they have nothing to do but look around for some odd chore, or duck out of sight.

But to return to war wages. "Slim" is a young fellow who never had any mechanical experience. He just appeared to be a long, gangling high school kid. But he was willing, and after staying with us for a year, he makes 85 cents an hour. His weekly pay check is around $62 a week. Think of an inexperienced high school boy earning over $240 per month!

Then there's one of our foremen. During the depression years he was fortunate, he told me, if he could work two days out of the week. A very exacting piecework system enabled him to earn perhaps $8 a day if he kept moving every minute of the time. And he was a very excellent machinist at that. Today, his weekly pay check is over $100 per week.

"Ole" is clerking in a bank and putting in eight hours at our plant on the night shift. The rising cost of living swallowed up his bank clerk earnings. By working eight hours daily on the night shift, he earns another $45 per week. He has an easy job, just putting threads in hex nuts. But in most plants you have to work.

* * *

Some of our boys decided that the grass was much greener across the way at the shipyards. Why, $1.07 per hour at our plant was merely working for peanuts! You could get $1.25 and $1.50 an hour at the shipyards, and you only had to work eight hours a day. So some of our boys went. Well, believe it or not, in less than a month they asked for their old jobs back! The moral to that is, I suppose, if you're just working for the big money and you don't think of the job you're doing, you won't be happy anywhere.

To sum up: you can make big money in a majority of the war industries plants. But the work is hard, the hours long, the personal sacrifice considerable.

And while you're hearing about big wages, remember this: The boys at our plant are buying plenty of war bonds. I know several $100 a week men who have a stack of $100 war bonds, and they're still having the company buy them regularly each month for them. So you see, you can make big money during these times and still not be a selfish villain.

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